THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880. NUMBER 3.

Two Sides of Life.

There is a shady side of life,
And a sunny side as well,
And 'tis for any one to say
On which he'd choose to dwell;
For every one unto himself
Commits a grievous sin
Who bars the blessed sunshine out
And shuts the shadows in.

The clouds may wear their saddest robes
The sun refuse to smile,
And sorrow with her troop of ills,
May threaten us the while;
But still the cheerful heart has power,
A sunbeam to provide;
And only those whose souls are dark
Dwell on life's shady side.

Along the Way.

Though tangled hard life's knot may be,
And wearily we rue it,
The silent touch of father time
Some day will sure undue it.
Then, darling, wait;
Nothing is late
In the light that shines forever.

We faint at heart, a friend is gone;
We chafe at the world's harsh drilling;
We tremble at sorrows on every side,
At the myriad ways of killing.
Yet, say we all,
It a sparrow fall,
The Lord keepeth count forever.

He keepeth count. We come, we go,
We speculate, toil and falter;
But the measure to each of weal or woe,
God only can give or alter,
He sendeth light
He sendeth night.
And change goes on forever.

Why not take life with cheerful trust
With faith in the strength of weakness?
The slenderest daisy rears its head
With courage, yet with meekness.
A sunny face
Hath holy grace,
To woo the sun forever.

Forever and ever, my darling, yes—
Goodness and love are undying;
Only the troubles and cares of earth
Are winged from the fire for flying.
Our way we plow
In the furrow "now;"
But after the tilling and grofing, the sheaf—
Soil for the root, but the sun for the leaf—
And God keepeth watch brever.

—*Mary Mapes Dodge.*

JUST IN TIME.

Dinner was over at last, and Mr. Walter Currie, English commissioner at the up-country station of Jutta-Bagh, in Northern India, had gone out upon the veranda with his wife and his two guests—the colonel and major of the —th light infantry—to enjoy the cool of the evening.

On three sides the house was surrounded by its compound, a large inclosed space, serving the purpose of a courtyard; but the fourth was only separated by a small patch of garden from the public road, along which a number of native women were passing with their little pitchers on their heads.

The sight of them naturally turned the conversation upon a favorite subject with all Anglo-Indians, viz., the character of the natives, and the best method of dealing with them.

"There's only one way," said the colonel, emphatically. "Tell 'em what they're to do, make 'em do it, and thrash 'em well if they don't. That's my way."

"Well, I venture to differ from you there, colonel," said Mr. Currie, quietly. "I've had to do some thrashing once or twice, I own, but most of my native servants seem to get along very well without it, and they serve me excellently, I assure you."

"I wish you'd been in my place, then," retorted the colonel; "you'd have changed your opinion, I warrant. Why, the year before last, when I had charge of two battalions of the rascals down at Sutteepoor, because there wasn't another queen's officer within reach—just like my confounded luck! There was getting anything done unless I did it myself. By Jove! sir! I had to be everything at once—my own quartermaster, my own sergeant-major, my own caterer, and—"

"And your own trumpeter, Colonel Annesley!" asked Mrs. Currie, with an arch smile.

The colonel's broad face reddened enormously, and an explosion seemed imminent when a sudden clamor of angry voices from the road below drew them all to the front of the veranda.

The cause of the disturbance was visible at a glance. Two half-drunken English soldiers, swaggering along the road, had come into violent contact with a native boy who was running past; and one of them, enraged at the collision, had felled the poor lad to the ground, and was unclasping his cross belt with the evident intention of beating him unmercifully.

"Serve the young whelp right," shouted the colonel rubbing his hands; "that's just what they all want."

The other officer, Major Armstrong—popularly called Major Strongarm—was a huge, brawny, silent man, whose *forte* lay in action rather than in talking.

During the whole discussion he had sat like a great bronze statue, never uttering a word; but at the sight of this man ill-using this child, he woke up rather startlingly.

To leap to the ground twelve feet below, to clear across the garden, to vault over the high, stockade beyond, was the work of a moment for the athletic major; and in another instant he had raised the fallen boy tenderly from the ground, while saying to the formost soldier, in the low, compressed tone of a man who means what he says:

"Be off with you!"

"And what the deuce are you, shovin' yer nose in where you ain't wanted?" roared the infuriated ruffian, to whose eyes the major's plain evening dress bore no token of his being an officer: "just you—"

The sentence was never finished.

At the sound of that insolent defiance, Armstrong's sorely-tried patience gave way altogether, and the powerful right hand which had hewed its way through a whole squadron of Sikh cavalry, fell like a sledge-hammer upon his opponent's face, dashing him to the ground as if he had been blown from the mouth of a gun.

"Well done, Major Armstrong!" shouted Mr. Currier from above. "You deserve your name, and no mistake."

At that formidable name, the soldier took to his heels at once; and Armstrong, without even looking at his prostrate antagonist, proceeded to examine the hurts of the boy.

The latter was sorely bruised in many places, and the blood was trickling freely over his swarthy face; but the little hero still did his best to stand erect, and to keep down every sign of the pain which he was enduring.

"You're a brave lad, and you'll make a soldier some day," said the major to him in Hindostance. "Come with me, and I'll see that no one molests you again."

The lad seized the huge brown hand which had defended him so bravely, and kissed it with the deepest reverence; and the two walked away together.

Six months have come and gone, and Mr. Currie's hospitable house presents a very different spectacle. The pretty garden is trampled into dust and mire, and the bodies of men and horses are lying thick among the fragments of the half destroyed stockade.

All the windows of the house are blocked up, through the loopholed walls peer the muzzles of ready rifles showing how steady the besieged garrison stands at bay against the countless enemies, whose dark, fierce faces and glittering weapons are visible amid the half-ruined building and matted thickets all around.

The Sepoy mutiny of 1857 is blazing sky high over Northern India, and Colonel Annesley is blockaded in Huttee-Bagh, with a certainty of a hideous death for himself and every man of the few who are still true to him, unless help come speedily.

Day was just breaking, when two men held whispered counsel in one of the upper rooms.

"No fear of the water running short," said Major Armstrong; "but even upon half-rations the food will be out in four days more."

"And then we'll just go right at them, and cut our way through or die for it!" growled the old colonel, with a grim smile on his iron face, for, with all his harshness and injustice, Colonel Annesley was "grit" to the backbone. "We mustn't say anything to them about it, though," added he, with a side glance at Mr. Currie, who, standing in the further corner, was anxiously watching the thin, worn face of his sleeping wife.

At that moment a loud cheer from below startled them both, and the next moment Ismail (the "major's boy," as every one now called him) burst into the room, with a glow of unwonted excitement on his dark face.

"Sahib," cried he, "there is hope for us yet! A detachment of Ingleez (English) are coming up the other bank of the river; if we can send word to them as they pass, we are saved!"

"How do you know?" asked the major, eagerly.

"I heard the Sepoys say so, while I was lying hid among the bushes yonder," answered the lad.

"Among the bushes yonder?" roared the colonel, facing around. "Have you really been in the midst of those cut-throat villains, listening to what they said? Whatever did you do that for?"

"I did it for Sahib Armstrong's sake," replied the boy, proudly, "because he was good to me."

The colonel turned hastily away to hide the flush of not unmanly shame that overspread his hard face; and Armstrong smiled slightly as he heard him mutter:

"By Jove! these chaps aren't so black as they're painted after all."

"But if the troops are beyond the river, how can we communicate with them?" asked Mrs. Currie, who, awakened by the shouting, had risen and joined the group. "They may not pass near enough to hear the firing, and we have no means of sending them word."

"Fear nothing for that, mem-sahib" (madam), said the Hindoo boy, quietly; "I will carry them word myself."

"But how can you possibly do it?" cried Mr. Currie, thunderstruck by the confident tone in which this mere child spoke of a task from which the hardiest veteran might well have shrunk.

"Listen, sahib," answered Ismail. "I will slip out of the house, and make a dash into the enemy's lines, as if I were deserting from you to them; and you can tell your people to fire a shot or two after me with blank cartridge, as I go. Then the Sepoys will receive me kindly, and I'll tell them that you're all dying of thirst, and that they need only wait one day more to be sure of you, so that they won't care to make another attack. Then, when they have no suspicion, and think I'm quite one of themselves, I'll steal away, and slip across the river."

"But are you quite sure the Sepoys will believe you?" asked Major Armstrong, doubtfully.

"They'll believe this, anyhow," replied the boy, deliberately making a deep gash in his bare shoulder, and staining his white frock with the blood, as he glided from the room, followed by Armstrong.

The plan was soon explained to the men below, and a moment later Ismail's dark figure was seen darting like an arrow across the open space in front of the building, followed by a quick discharge of blank cartridges from the marksmen at the loopholes. The sound of firing drew the attention of the Sepoys, several of whom ran forward to meet him.

In another instant he was in the midst of them.

"I can scarcely see for those bushes," said Colonel Annesley; "but he seems to be showing them the wound on his shoulder, and telling them it was our doing."

At that moment an exulting yell from the enemy came pealing through the still air.

"That's the story of our being short of water, for a guinea!" said the major; "it was a very good thought of his. If it only delays their attack two days longer, there may be time for help to arrive yet.

Slowly and wearily the long hours of that fearful day wore on. The heat was so terrific that even the native soldiers of the garrison could barely hold their own against it, and the handful of Englishmen were almost helpless. Had the Sepoys attacked then, all would have been over at one blow; but hour passed after hour, and there was no sign of an assault.

At length, as afternoon gave place to evening, a movement began to show itself in the enemy's lines. Their curls of smoke, rising above the trees, showed that the evening meal was in preparation; and several figures, with pitchers in their hands, were seen going toward the river, among whom the colonel's keen eye soon detected Ismail.

"By George!" cried the old soldier, slapping his knee exultingly, "that lad's worth his weight in gold! There's his way down to the river right open to him without the least chance of suspicion! Why, he's a born general—nothing less!"

Every eye within the walls was now turned anxiously upon the distant group, fearing to see at any moment some movement which would show that the trick was detected. How did Ismail mean to accomplish his purpose? Would he plunge boldly into the river, without any disguise, or had he some further stratagem in preparation? No one could say.

Suddenly, as Ismail stooped to plunge his light wooden dipper into the water, it slipped from his hands, and went floating away down the stream. A cry of dismay, a loud laugh from the Sepoys, and then the boy was seen running frantically along the bank, and trying in vain to clutch the vessel as it floated past.

"What on earth's he up to?" grunted the colonel, completely mystified.

"I see!" cried Major Armstrong, triumphantly. "there's a boat yonder among the reeds, and he's making right for it. Well done, my brave boy!"

But at that moment a yell of rage from the Sepoys told that the trick was discovered.

Luckily those on the bank had left their pieces behind, or poor Ismail would soon have been disposed of; but the alarm instantly brought up a crowd of their armed comrades, whose bullets fell like hail around the boat and its gallant little pilot.

"Let us fire a volley and make a show of sallying out," said the colonel; "it'll take their attention from him."

But in this he was mistaken.

The first rattle of musketry from the besieged house did indeed recall most of Ismail's assailants, but at least a dozen were left who kept up an unceasing fire, striking the boat again and again.

But at once the colonel dashed his glass to the floor with a frightful oath.

Between two gusts of smoke he had seen the boat turn suddenly over, and go whirling away down the dark river, keel upward.

"There's an end of the poor lad," muttered the veteran, brokenly. "God bless him for a brave little fellow. And now, old friend, we must just die hard, for there's no hope left."

* * * * * * *

The first few hours of the night passed quietly, and the exhausted defenders, utterly worn out, slept as if drugged with opium. But a little after midnight the quick ears of the two veteran officers—the only watchers in the whole garrison, except the sentries themselves—caught a faint stirring in the surrounding thickets, which seemed to argue some movement on the part of the enemy.

Listening intently for a few moments they felt certain that they were right, and lost no time in arousing their men.

The scanty stores of food were opened once more, and, crouching together in the darkness, the doomed men took what they fully believed to be their last meal on earth.

"They're coming!" said Major Armstrong, straining his eyes into the gloom through a loophole. "I hear them creeping forward, though I can't see them."

"What the deuce was that?" exclaimed the colonel, suddenly. "It looked like a fiery arrow flying past."

"It's worse than that," said the major, in a low voice. "The rascals are shooting lighted chips of bamboo on to the roof to set it on fire. Send the women up with buckets to flood the thatch there's not a moment to lose."

"I'll go and see to it myself!" cried Mrs. Currie, hastening out of the room.

But the power of this new weapon had already become fatally manifest. The house was an old one, and dry as tinder from the prolonged heat, and as fast as the flames were quenched in one place they broke out in another.

When day dawned, the fire had already got a firm hold of one corner of the building, and a crushing discharge was poured upon all who attempted to extinguish it, while the triumphant yells of the human tigers below told that they felt sure of their prey.

"It's all over with us, old fellow," said the colonel, grasping his old comrade's hand; "but, at least, we shall have done our duty."

"Give me one of your pistols," whispered Mrs. Currie to her husband, in a voice that was not her own. "I must not fall into their hands alive."

At that moment Major Armstrong was seen to start and bend forward, as if listening intently; for he thought—although he could scarcely believe his ears—that he had suddenly caught a faint sound of distant firing.

In another instant he heard it again, and this time there could be no more doubt, for several of the others had caught it likewise, and a gleam of hope once more lighted up their haggard faces and bloodshot eyes.

Louder and nearer came the welcome sound, while the sudden terror and confusion visible among the enemy showed that they, too, were at no loss to guess its meaning.

Then high above all the dine rose the well-known "Hurrah!" and through the smoke-clouds broke a charging line of glittering bayonets and ruddy English faces, sweeping away the cowardly murderers as the sun chases the morning mist.

* * * * * * *

"That boy's worth his weight in gold," said Colonel Annesley, as, a few hours later, he listened to Ismail's account of how he had dived under the boat and kept it between himself and the Sepoys, that they might think him drowned. "He's the pluckiest little fellow I've ever seen, and, although he belongs to the major, I'm going to take my share of helping him on, by Jove!"

Brutal Fight Between Man and Dog.

The fight between "Patsy Brennan," the prize-fighter, and the Siberian bloodhound, in St. Louis, was one of the most degrading spectacles ever witnessed. The dog was a magnificent brute, resembling more a calf in size than a dog, and its muscles were as hard as iron. It seemed to be nothing but muscle. Its head and face were the most repulsive that were ever carried by a dog. The fight took place in an old stable, and among the spectators were an ex-police commissioner, ex-judge, three members of the house of delegates, a very prominent physician and several business men. Brennan stripped to the waist. The owner of the dog had much difficulty in holding the Siberian until time was called, and then with a vicious "Sick him, Tige," the bloodhound was released and leaped straight for the throat of the prize-fighter, who sprang to one side and caught the dog a terrific body blow as he went by, turning him completely in the air and making Tige come down heavily upon his back. The next second he was in his trainer's hands, and the betting became furious. Tiger, made more cautious by his first rude rebuff, circled round and round his human antagonist, snarling horribly and apparently gulping down his rage. He made several feints, but Brennan was watching too closely to be thrown off his guard. All this time the crowd in the barn were almost frantic with excitement, yelling at their favorites and encouraging hound and man by every expedient they could think of. At last the dog got within three feet of Patsy and made his spring. He was met by a terrible blow straight from the shoulder of his human antagonist, and borne backward by the weight. Brennan sank slowly to the floor, his face drawn and white with pain, but with a scowl on his brow that meant mischief. The blood gushed from his mangled shoulder, and almost as soon as his foot fairly on the ground he got both his hands into Tiger's mouth and tugged at the closing jaws. He had to take a second grip, choosing the long lips of his enemy this time and tearing them badly before the hound released his hold, and both the fighters were taken from each other by their friends. The man was badly injured.

The collar-bone was already bare and the laceration of the shoulder was simply horrible. The dog was comparatively as badly injured. One of his long lips was so badly torn that it hung several inches, and three of his teeth had been broken by the blow he got in the face. He was just as plucky as the man, however, and when he was loosed again came forward readily. This time Brennan was successful. He caught the dog by the neck and kicked the life out of him. As soon as he was declared victor Brennan fainted from the pain in his shoulder and side, and medical assistance was at once got for him.

A Woman's Impressions of Salt Lake.

A letter from Utah, written by a lady, says: There are hordes of women in shaker or slat sun-bonnets and calico dresses—scant in length, breadth and thickness; whole tribes of half-grown boys and girls, hoodlums with hardly an exception; young men sullen and vicious-looking; young women, careworn and degraded; every woman with a baby at the breast and two or three hanging on her skirts; more halt, blind and lame than I ever saw in all my life. But the grass of Brigham is dilapidated to the last degree. Not a wife has planted a shrub or seemingly shed a tear. A commonplace, flat little granite slab marks the spot where the great prophet rests. His grave is distinguished from the others by being adorned with the decaying and odorous remains of a very dead cat and some broken pieces of old dishes. These may strike you as rather unique cemetery ornaments, but I guess, on the whole, they are good enough for old Brigham. One of the numerous Mrs. Young lives near us. She is a relict of the departed prophet. It seems very strange to hear that this Mr. So-and-So he has three wives and this is the home of So-and-So; his last wife lives here. I notice, too, that the last and best-looking and youngest wife generally lives in the best house and the best style. The first wife has to go to the Endowment house and give her husband away every time he is married. But for all that, the poor creatures always let you know with an air of some importance when they do happen to be the first wives. Imagine a state of society where it is no cause of comment to having a married man paying attention to a young girl. Think of the bitterness and heartache of it. There were about 7,000 people in the congregation the day we were there. I had a very strong impression that the whole 7,000 needed a bath of good strong soap suds, but doubtless that was the idea of a very carnal mind.

The Diamonds of Nature and of Art.

Professor Tyndall is a man of great ability and Mr. Moskelyne of the British museum is clever in more ways than one; but something further than their alleged testimony that certain stones inspected by them are diamonds will be needed to persuade the world that the secret has really been discovered of making by artificial means the most precious of gems. The notion at first sight is captivating. The ladies especially will be charmed to think that every household, through this dazzling invention, may have its own Golconda in the backyard; but a little reflection will make this bright prospect very dark indeed; for the glory of diamonds is their rarity, and the Koh-i-nohr would become of no more worth than a splash of Dutch metal in "Stalacter's grot" in the "Black Crook" if it could be had as cheaply.

The tale as it comes to us is briefly this: Mr. James Maclear, of the St. Rollox chemical works, has told the Glasgow philosophical society, that after experimenting for thirteen years he has succeeded in getting crystallized forms of carbon. He has furnished the society with specimens of his manufacture, and the eminent physicists we have named declare that the stones so supplied by Mr. Maclear are no doubt diamonds. Stories of this kind are always coming up, and always have done so since the lapidaries discovered the art of cutting diamonds in or about the fifteenth century. Man has yearned to find the art of creating these beautiful objects as he has yearned for the philosopher's stone, for perpetual motion and for the fountain of perpetual youths But if we are rightly instructed the firs. achievement, unlike the two others, it not scientifically impossible. The diamond is simply crystallized carbon. There is always carbon enough at hand; what is wanted is to learn how to crystallize it in the right way. The scientists say that this is practicable but would be very costly. In other words, that it would be far more expensive to make diamonds in such a way than to dig them in the Brazilian mines.

Now it is, perhaps, not so unlikely that Mr. Maclear has found out how to make diamonds as it is that he has found out how to make them so cheaply as to make it worth while to make them at all. If, on the other hand, he has solved this problem; if he can actually cause diamonds to be as plenty as blackberries, and at as little outlay, we are brought face to face with another result, which is that no one will have any money, would want the shining gems at all. Important then, and even startling as the cable announcement at first appears, the practical consequences, even if the announcement proves true, are likely to be less momentous than might be supposed. But without impugning the faith of either Mr. Maclear or his witnesses, the story is likely to be merely chimerical. Over and over again has the same story been told, and over and over again has it turned out to be erroneous. Something like diamonds has been repeatedly produced; such, for example, as the product of the volatilization of carbon between two carbon points by an electric battery. But every investigation has led to uniform results. What has been got has been found to be very like diamonds, but not diamonds themselves.

On the whole, the fair dames who already possess the glittering treasures have no cause to tremble, or their less fortunate sisters who have them not to rejoice. The chemists and alchemists of 300 years have failed to do what is now said to have been done, and the chances are that all the crucibles of the future will bring forth no other result.—*New York Evening Post.*

Edison's Electric Light.

The New York *Sun* publishes the following questions, the replies to which were written by Mr. Edison himself:

"Can you consider your work on the electric light finished?"

"Practically done, though I am still experimenting with a view of reducing its cost."

"What does it cost now?"

"You will have to ask that question of the officers of the company in New York."

"How many lights, each equal to a gas jet, do you get to one-horse power?"

"My lights are on a ratio of ten gas jets per horse power per hour."

"What is the power of your engine?"

"Eighty-horse power."

"What does it cost to run your eighty-horse power engine one hour?"

"Seventy-five cents."

"How long do your lights maintain their power without injury?"

"Twenty-three were burning continuously from Friday last to Wednesday, and thirty-three from Wednesday to ten o'clock on Thursday night. During this time the engine was stopped for an hour to take water. Not a light was injured, all were regulated at the central station."

"What was the distance of the furthest light that was burning five days?"

"Three lights have been burning that time one-fifth of a mile away."

"Were the twenty-three all connected with one main wire?"

"Yes."

"Are more could have been put on the same main wire without increasing the power of the engine or diminishing the light or these twenty-three?"

"Yes, five hundred."

A Destructive Fire-Ship.

In overhauling a lot of traps left over from the Fourth of July celebration, several young men, and some old ones, too, last Sunday came across a paper balloon, which they thought, as it was a still, quiet day, should be sent adrift. Suiting the action to the word they retired to the bank of the river, inflated the airy craft by attaching a handful of burning excelsior saturated with turpentine to the basket, cut the rope and "let her rip." Gracefully it rose from the ground and sailed away toward heaven's ethereal vault, followed by the admiring gaze of those few devout spectators, still standing on the banks of the placid Poudre, whose benisons were being rapidly and proudly wafted toward the pearly gates. Waiting until their messenger had disappeared in the blue depths of the atmosphere, they re tired to their peaceful homes, feeling that it was good to have been there. Soon, ah! too soon, was the happiness of the favored few turned into bitterness and gall. That balloon, instead of keeping on its course, returned to earth to torment its former enthusiastic friends. Dropping into Alex. Barry's meadow, it set fire to about twenty-five tons of hay in the stack, and before the fire could be extinguished the whole was destroyed. Fortunately, by the utmost exertion and constant watching through the following night, two other and much larger stacks close by were saved. The hay destroyed was worth between $400 and $500. Of course the parties engaged in ballooning that day are so much out. Sixty dollars each is about what it will cost them.—*Fort Collins (Col.) Courier.*

A Precocious Boy.

Robert Harris, a little five-year old boy, whose parents lived near Senatobia, Mississippi, has given evidence of remarkable intellectual powers. He can read and converse fluently, using choice words and in a pat way. Before he had reached his third year he had read the second and third readers, and had made some progress in arithmetic, showing a remarkable aptitude during the time in spelling and other branches of knowledge. While in his fourth year he read the fourth and fifth readers, learned a good part of the multiplication table and spelled from Webster's common school dictionary almost any word given him. He reads newspapers, and has considerable knowledge in general information and current events.

TIMELY TOPICS.

An American physician who has given attention to the study of alcoholism, said in the course of an address recently delivered before a learned society: "There are constantly crowding into our insane asylums persons fifty to eighty years of age, who in early life were addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors, but who had reformed, and for ten, twenty or thirty years have never touched a drop. The injury which the liquor did to their bodies seemed to have all disappeared, being triumphed over by the full vigor of their manhood, but when their natural force began to decrease, then the concealed mischief showed itself in insanity, clearly demonstrating that the injury to their bodies was of a permanent character."

Gen. Tom Harrison's Texas brigade, composed of two Texas, one Tennessee and one Arkansas regiment, was probably the last brigade under fire during the war, as it was engaged with Northern troops between Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C., just above Chapel Hill, on April 14, 1865, the day that the armistice was declared. The flag carried on that day by one of the Texan regiments (the Eleventh Texas volunteers) is now in the possession of John Halford, of Denison, Texas, who was a member of that regiment at the time, and who concealed it and brought it home with him in the back of his jacket. This is probably the last Southern flag fired at by United States troops. It is a small, silk Confederate flag, and still in good condition, there being only one small tear in it, and that was done the last day it was under fire.

When Mr. Gladstone was making his great speeches in the British parliament on the foreign policy of the government, he used to furnish much innocent merriment to the members about him by the production of what looked like a pomatum-pot, the contents of which he from time to time absorbed. Night after night he brought this crockery with him, formally produced it from his coat-tail pocket, and placed it within reach on the table. Then everyone knew that he was going to make a great speech. After much discussion and an agony of curiosity, one of his parliamentry brothers ventured to ask what the mysterious mixture might be. Mr. Gladstone very frankly told him that it was simply an egg beaten up in a glass of sherry, though why it should have been carried about in a pomatum-pot remains unexplained to this day.

There has come up a discussion in the press the world over, on the system of bridging large spaces of water in a similar manner to the Frith of Tay, in Scotland, the scene of the dreadful railroad disaster, and no doubt most learned opinions will be expressed on the subject. The bridge where the awful accident happened is built on a precisely analogous plan to the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence and the bridge across the Menai straits, running between Wales and the Isle of Man. These bridges have stood many years, while the Tay bridge is only two years old. But, says the New York press, we must not forget that the Sixth Avenue elevated road is merely an elongated Tay bridge, built on the same plan and made of iron as that was. If any part of that structure gave way we should have another just such an accident. The only difference is that in place of falling into the water the unfortunate victims would fall on land. We cannot contemplate without a shudder the possibility of such an accident at such a spot as 110th street and Eighth avenue, where the road curves at the height of 100feet from the ground, that is to say twenty feet higher than the bridge over the Tay. We trust a calamity of this sort may not happen, but the fearful experience in Scotland should prove a lesson to the directors of the Metropolitan road. Not a day should be allowed to pass without testing the entire track from one end to the other.

He Was There.

Among a number of oil paintings by McClellan, displayed yesterday in front of the auction store of J. C. Currie & Co., was one representing the Mountain Meadows massacre. The teams and wagons of the emigrants are seen winding down into the valley in which the horrible tragedy is soon to be enacted, while behind rocks and trees in the foreground are visible the crouching Indians and Mormons, all in feathers and war paint.

A crowd of men were standing about the picture commenting upon it and talking of the horrible butchery it represented, among the rest an *Enterprise* reporter.

Observing a stalwart Piute brave standing on the street at the distance of a few paces, the reporter said to the white present:

"What was the distance of the furthest light that was burning five days?"

"Three lights have been burning that time one-fifth of a mile away."

"Were the twenty-three all connected with one main wire?"

"Yes."

"And more could have been put on the same main wire without increasing the power of the engine or diminishing the light or these twenty-three?"

"Yes, five hundred."

A Destructive Fire-Ship.

In overhauling a lot of traps left over from the Fourth of July celebration, several young men, and some old ones, too, last Sunday came across a paper balloon, which they thought, as it was a still, quiet day, should be sent adrift. Suiting the action to the word they retired to the bank of the river, inflated the airy craft by attaching a handful of burning excelsior saturated with turpentine to the basket, cut the rope and "let her rip." Gracefully it rose from the ground and sailed away toward heaven's ethereal vault, followed by the admiring gaze of those few devout spectators, still standing on the banks of the placid Poudre, whose benisons were being rapidly and proudly wafted toward the pearly gates. Waiting until their messenger had disappeared in the blue depths of the atmosphere, they re tired to their peaceful homes, feeling that it was good to have been there. Soon, ah! too soon, was the happiness of the favored few turned into bitterness and gall. That balloon, instead of keeping on its course, returned to earth to torment its former enthusiastic friends. Dropping into Alex. Barry's meadow, it set fire to about twenty-five tons of hay in the stack, and before the fire could be extinguished the whole was destroyed. Fortunately, by the utmost exertion and constant watching through the following night, two other and much larger stacks close by were saved. The hay destroyed was worth between $400 and $500. Of course the parties engaged in ballooning that day are so much out. Sixty dollars each is about what it will cost them.—*Fort Collins (Col.) Courier.*

A Precocious Boy.

Robert Harris, a little five-year old boy, whose parents lived near Senatobia, Mississippi, has given evidence of remarkable intellectual powers. He can read and converse fluently, using choice words and in a pat way. Before he had reached his third year he had read the second and third readers, and had made some progress in arithmetic, showing a remarkable aptitude during the time in spelling and other branches of knowledge. While in his fourth year he read the fourth and fifth readers, learned a good part of the multiplication table and spelled from Webster's common school dictionary almost any word given him. He reads newspapers, and has considerable knowledge in general information and current events.

"Do animals have fun?" asks some unobserving individual. Of course they do. When a cow switches her tail across the face of a man who is milking her, steps along just two yards and turns to see him pick up his stool and follow, she has the most amused expression on her face possible, and if she can kick over the milkpail she grows positively hilarious.—*New Haven Register.*

A WHIPPING MATCH.

A Ferocious "Amusement" in Brittany.

There must be a strain of tiger, says a writer on Brittany in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in a population which could amuse itself as lately as 1847 in cutting the life out of friends with a whip made after this fashion: Lash, eighteen feet long, swelling at a little distance from the handle to the thickness of a man's arm, from whence it tapered to a twisted and strongly knotted end, made more like a knife by the help of a mixture of glue! This plaything was fixed upon a strong, stiff stick, and often not only cut a man into steaks, but sometimes cut the life out of him at a single stroke. Yet a local historian gives an account of a fete which he attended in 1847, at which the chief attraction was a contest between twelve men, six on a side, with those deadly weapons. The smack of these whips made, he says, much more noise than a gunshot; they could be heard at a distance of two and a half miles, and when several smack their whips in concert the noise is so terrible that one must either run away or stop up one's ears. These twelve men were ranged opposite one another at a distance almost corresponding to the length of the lashes of their whips. They stood up, having for protection in the shape of dress only short felt breeches, and shirts made of stout sailcloth. Like all Breton peasants of the old style, their hair hung down their backs in long tresses, but was cut straight across the forehead after the fashion of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy." They wore no hats or head covering. The left arm was naked, but the right arm, which held the whip, was protected from the fist to the neck by an armlet or shield of thick leather. The sides were distinguished by the color of the tuft of their whips, the one being white the other red.

These men thus standing face to face were there to be wounded almost to death for the glory thereof, and also for the prize, which consisted of half a dozen striped pocket handkerchiefs and a pound of tobacco. The signal given by an old peasant, the combatants put themselves into the attitude of defiance, the whip raised, while the lash was held in the left hand. "Strike," said the same voice, and the twelve cables were let loose in an instant, but no smack was heard as they met, twisted and struggled in mid-air.

Those most renowned quickly disengaged their lashes and dealt the second and dreadful blow upon the persons of their antagonists, opening up long seams of livid or bleeding flesh; on the third stroke all the faces except two were seamed and flowing with blood. These two were the leaders—one tall, the other short; one heavy, the other light; one all flesh, the other, although only five feet high, all nerves and sinews. An outsider would have backed the giant, but the boys of Pipriac knew too well the prowess of the dwarf to risk their money against him.

The combat now raged with fury; men disdained to parry, they were only eager to strike. The sound was that of a volley of musketry. The lashes soften into tow, but harden again and glue themselves together with blood. The faces are no longer human; the long hair hangs down in front, bathed in perspiration and blood. But not one blow has fallen on either champion. They have lowered themselves; they have guarded and parried, knowing that upon them the issue of the fight did depend But now the tall man has hit home. A long, blue, spiral mark, which here and there spurts blood, twists round the left arm of the little Joseph, and makes him stagger with pain. He recovers himself; launches his whip at his foe, and but six inches intervene between his deadly point and the face of Joseph the Great. Animated by his first success, Kaer stepped forward and bent his whole strength to the blow which he aimed at Josille. The little man never parried the blow, but pirouted as it were; while, without any effort, he threw out his lash softly. The blow of Kaer missed; but when Josille sharply drew back his lash the whole face of Kaer was cut in half—a gigantic gap opened up the very bones. These two stood alone in the lists; the rest had made a truce and were engaged in attending to their grievous wounds.

Kaer, blinded by the shock, put his armlet of leather before his face and paused. Josille, so far from profiting by the moment, dropped his advantage, coolly took out his pocket-handkerchief and loudly blew his nose, to the great amusement of his backers, who thought it an excellent joke. The laughter made Kaer mad, threw him out of his *sang froid*, and made him wild. He struck, stamped, and made wonderful points; but Josille was calm; and at the end of ten minutes the giant, covered with wounds, his shirt cut into ribbons, his mouth foaming, his eyes blinded, fell heavily upon his knees. "Don't give in!" cried some voices still; but the effort to rise was vain. Josille, apparently incapable of pity, like a true Breton peasant, again blew his nose, and prepared to give the falling man his *coup-de-grace*.

A shiver ran through the crowd; but Josille was better than he seemed, for instead of cutting the poor flesh, he dexterously drew the whip out of the hands of the victim, and folded his arms upon his breast. Kaer shut his eyes and laid his burning head upon the sand. The whites were proclaimed the victors. Each subaltern had a pocket-handkerchief and a sixpenny worth of Josille the pound of tobacco. I know not whether any of these scenes are enacted now, but this account is so recent that it throws light upon the Breton peasant as I find him.

Origin of Plants.

Madder came from the East. Celery originated in Germany. The chestnut came from Italy. The onion originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. The nettle is a native of Europe. The citron is a native of Greece. The pine is a native of America. The poppy originated in the East. Oats originated in North Africa. Rye came originally from Siberia. Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya. Wheat is supposed to have come and to have grown simultaneously in Tartary, north of the Himalaya mountains. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Sunflower was brought from Peru. The parsnip is a native of Arabia. The potato is a native of Peru. Cabbage grows wild in Siberia. Buckwheat came from Siberia. Millet was first known in India. The apple and pear are from Europe. Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia. The mulberry tree originated in Persia. The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet. The cucumber came from the East Indies. The quince came from the island of Crete. The radish is a native of China and Japan. Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin. The garden cress is from Egypt and the East. Horse radish came from the south of Europe. The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name. The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean. The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian production. Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies. The tomato originated in South America, but was known in England as early as 1587. Dodoens, a Holland agriculturist, mentions the tomato in 1583 as "a vegetable to be eaten with pepper, salt and oil." The bean is a native of Persia. The beet originated in Africa and Asia. The cabbage came from England Cayenne pepper came from the tropics; the best varieties from the West Indies. The sweet potato came from tropical America and was early introduced into Europe.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the larger number of the world's noes are either on islands or directly on the sea-coast, showing a relation between them and the sea.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Spurgeon has not missed a Sunday sermon in 1,500 consecutive Sundays.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, has rented a house in St. Louis, Mo., for six months.

A Chinese boy in Pekin has recited the whole of the New Testament in his native language.

Four students of the Richmond Institute in Virginia desire to become missionaries in Africa.

Revivals have occurred in North Carolina in the co-operation meeting of Friends and Methodists.

The Rev Thomas Cooper, of Peru, Ind., has accepted a call to a Congregational church at Tiverton, England.

A Vermont church annually puts up at auction the post of sexton. The man who offers to do the work for the least money is the successful bidder.

Miss Mary Travis, of Cottingham, Yorkshire, a Quakeress, three weeks after celebrating her hundredth birthday, has just been baptized a member of the Episcopalian church.

The New York *Observer* offers a prize of $100 for the best essay of from two to three columns in length, designed to counteract any one of the many forms of assault upon Christianity by modern infidelity.

A room under the Œil de Bœuf, the palace of Louis XIV, at Versailles, is used as a place of worship by Protestants until a church can be erected. M. Jules Favre, French minister of public instruction, who has married a Protestant wife, attends the services.

According to statistics, up to July last, the Methodist Episcopal church had ninety-six annual conferences, 11,453 itinerant preachers, and 1,696,837 members and probationers. Since the organization of the church 444 presiding elders and 634,967 members have died.

The Boston Y. M. C. Union has received from Joseph B. Eaton, Esq., the sum of $80,000, promised it by him if it would raise the $20,000 more which was necessary to remove all its obligations, and it now rejoices in entire freedom from debt.

The Methodist church, of Canada, has forty-four missions among the Indians of the Northwest Territory, with thirty missionaries and ten assistants, and 3,115 members. There are also six Methodist missionaries between Puget sound and Alaska, and a number of teachers among the Indians.

The missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church employs twelve white and eleven native missionaries among the Indians, with twenty-seven helpers and catechists. In the home field it supports wholly or in part 330 workers, including ten bishops; abroad it has 230 workers, including five bishops.

A compilation of the number of existing sects in England has been made. The correct number, it is stated, is 164, from which deductions must further be made for eight or nine foreign congregations and such duplications as "Primitive Methodists" and "Ranters." Taking the Protestant churches, there are reckoned up 26,163 Episcopal ministers in Great Britain (including the Moravians), 5,246 Congregational (including Baptists), 4,951 Presbyterian and 3,969 Methodist.

Prof. James Legge, Chinese professor at Oxford, says in a late *Academy* that the number of Buddhists in China is greatly over-estimated. Rhys Davids, in his "Buddhism," estimates the number at 445,000,000 in China and Japan. Says Prof. Legge: "If we lop off 400,000,000 from this aggregate we shall not be doing injustice to Buddhism. Of all religious systems, Confucianism, perhaps, has the greatest following; then Christianity, then Hinduism, then Mohammedanism, and we would place Buddhism in the fifth place."

Prices Paid for Furs and Skins.

The New York *Tribune* quotes the market prices paid for furs and skins (quotations are for prime skins only) as follows:

Bear, Northern black, according to size and quantity, prime	$7 00@$9 00
Bear, South

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 22, 1880.

Post Master General Key will next issue an order forbidding persons to send money or jewelry by postal cards. Great Key this.

The Ohio republicans have elected James A. Garfield to the senate in place of Thurman, democrat.

The Lewisburg *Journal* says that a number of merchants of that place propose removing to other points to do business, and that the town is overrun with terrible forebodings of collapse. Lewisburg is a beautiful town on the river banks but it always lacked enterprising people, it has wealthy citizens who could give the place a fine start, if the monied men of the town only had the right kind of enterprise. Lewisburg is a dull beauty.

From England comes news of fresh strikes of cotton operatives, also great fears of an outbreak in Ireland. Poor John Bull has his little troubles too, well as the rest of us. His boy, Ireland, has always been inclined to unruliness and never liked the old man. Patrick thinks old John and the landholders are a set of terrible skinners, and he is always eady to go for them.

Colonel Charles Kleckner, an ex-member of the legislature and a clerk in the Philadelphia post-office, was arrested on Saturday for robbing the mails. At the hearing recently he was held under $3,000 bail for his appearance at the U. S. district court.

Col. Kleckner was a New Berlin man, but went to Philadelphia, and became one of its legislators. Afterwards he ran a circus, which exhibited at Centre Hall on its tour.

Poor Eugenie, now; once it was poor Charlotta who was bereft of her reason by her husband Maximillian being shot in Mexico. Now Eugenie is in double mourning—for her husband the Emperor and recently for her son killed in Africa by the Zulus, whither she is now on her way to see the scenes of his death.

The ex-Empress Eugene, according to a London paper inherited $150,000 a year from her mother. She will sail from England next month in the steamer Danube for the purpose of visiting Zululand and placing wreaths, &c., on the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed. The cabin occupied by the Prince will be placed at the disposal of the Empress, together with its original fittings. The horses and carriage used by the Prince will also be placed at her service. Her Majesty will visit the place where the Prince resided in Natal and subsequently with her suite travel by the route taken by the Prince, in ox wagons specially fitted for their accommodation. The Empress will go direct to Natal, where she will be privately received.

The Bellefonte Centennial Club is dead, says the *Watchman*. It died for lack of interest, and only about a dozen members remained who had not violated their pledges. The furniture and other traps were divided among the surviving heirs.

If you desire a good weekly outside this county, get the Harrisburg *Patriot*, a large sheet, filled with the news of the day, markets, and an able advocate of democratic principles. The Daily *Patriot*, gives all late telegraphic news, and reaches our section same day it is published. See advertisement in this issue.

We see an article in a number of our exchanges that Gov. Seymour has avowed himself a candidate for the Presidency. We are not so certain that he has, in the face of the strong refusals heretofore to become a candidate for any office. We, however, never believed that Mr. Seymour, if called by the democracy to again become their standard bearer, would refuse to obey the call. He is too patriotic for that, and loves the party and the good of his country too well to refuse to lead his party to that certain victory which his nomination and great name would inspire. Gov. Seymour's nomination we believe would rally the party in all sections, to be followed by a glorious triumph.

The Supreme court of the United States on Monday laid down the law as to the responsibility of employers for the lives and limbs of their workmen. They must not expose them to perils which can be guarded against, and if the servant reports defective or unsafe machinery, the master becomes responsible if the repair or restoration is not promptly made. The doctrine, familiar to English courts but never hitherto adopted here, that the acts of a superior officer or workman under a corporation are as those of the employer, and the latter is responsible for negligence involving disastrous results, was affirmed. The case was that of a railroad engineer who lost his life while saving his passengers from an accident, the result of a defect in his engine, to which he had called the attention of the master mechanic. His widow sued the railroad, the Texas & Pacific, for $80,000, but was ruled out of court in Texas. The lady will probably be more successful on the retrial which has been ordered.

An attempt is being made in some quarters to have the governor call an extra session of the legislature. That body sat one session and a half, and did nothing, and would do nothing if re-called; besides there is nothing to do that requires an extra session. It would be a good thing for members and others that see money in an extra session.

The recent decision of the supreme court of Maine would place Tilden in the presidency.

From Chicago comes intelligence that a railroad war of some proportion is brewing among Western roads over the apportionment of Colorado business. The Northwestern road having recently set up a claim for a partnership in the pool which carries Colorado freight to points on the Missouri River, and that request having been refused, it inaugurated a large cut in rates. The Chicago and Rock Island has retaliated by declaring its line open between Chicago and St. Paul for business. The Chicago Burlington and Quincy and the Milwaukee and St. Paul have also joined in the fight against the Northwestern, and it is intended to force the issue and its settlement immediately. Pending the settlement a general Western railroad war is probable.

CONGRESS—A NEW ELECTION.

The congressional committee on elections in the Curtin-Yocum contest have reported that Mr. Yocum is not entitled to the seat. In this the committee are largely sustained by evidence taken on Yocum's side, saying nothing of the illegality and irregularity proven by Gov. Curtin's attorneys. Hence the committee report in favor of remanding the question back to the voters of this district, for a new election to be held on the 3 Tuesday of February, same day on which our spring elections are held. This will consequently be attended with scarce any additional expense, and the people will have an opportunity to decide the matter in a manner that will leave no doubt who is their real choice for congress. Yocum's own evidence made it plain to the committee that he held a seat to which he was not entitled; the testimony on Curtin's side was strongly in the same direction—thus doubling the testimony against Mr. Yocum.

Gov. Curtin having had a majority of the legal votes cast at the last election, it is but due him, that the democracy of the district again support him, and give him such a vote as will put his election far beyond the reach of treachery and fraud. We know this is the temper of democrats; Gov. Curtin has done heavy work for our party in the last 8 years, and his presence in congress will be an honor to the district and the state. His eloquent voice will be heard there; his knowledge of public affairs will be of great service to the country, and his influence among the men of the nation, all, will tend to give us such a representative in congress of whom every one, democrat and republican, can feel proud.

We have no doubt that one third the republicans of this district prefer Gov. Curtin to Mr. Yocum, who has been playing hot and cold with both parties for their favor.

MAINE.

The republican legislature of Maine has chosen D. L. Davis, for governor, and Gen. Chamberlain has recognized him. The fusion legislature elected Mr. Smith as governor. The Supreme Court favors the legality of the republican legislature.

Maine should be happy now—her muddle has given her two governors. The fusionists first elected Smith, greenbacker, governor. A few days after the republicans gathered up a legislature and elected Davis' governor.

Smith swears he'll stick, and we suppose Davis has taken it into his head that he will be governor too.

What a relief it is that this muddle did not take place in a southern state.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

The Pennsylvania Republicans in State Convention, in 1875 declared:

That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

In the Convention of 1875, this resolution was re-affirmed.

The Ohio Convention which nominated Hayes for Governor in 1875, adopted the following:

The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

The New York Republicans made the following declaration:

Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

Finally, on the fifth of December, 1875 a resolution in the House of Representatives "That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our Republican system of government, and that any departure from this time honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions," was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only eighteen members voting against it, most of whom were Southern carpet-baggers.

At the last meeting of the Liverpool Engineering Society a paper was read touching the probable exhaustion of coal, in which the author advocated the substitution of the tides as a producer of motion which would outrival all other sources of mechanical power. A correspondent of the Builder, too, is of the same opinion. A compressed air chamber filled by the tide at Brighton, for instance, would, he is confident, run an atmospheric railway, such as Brunel invented, from that place to London. If the tides could be thus utilized all our railways and factories—all the work now done by the steam engine—could be performed by them. There would, moreover, be no jerk, no steam, no smoke, no noise. Apart from the fact that the present generator of steam will in time cost more to produce than it is worth, cost has so many disadvantages that no one will regret to see the time when it will be supplanted by another agent. When this is to be is the question of the future.

A republican member of the New York legislature has already introduced a bill to take away the right of the people of that state to vote for president, and steal the electors for the republicans. The Times, a leading republican organ, however, disapproves of the new game. It says:

Whatever may be said in support of the plan of election by congressional districts, which is one that has its merits it is obvious that it can only be fairly applied over the entire Union at once, and that can only be done by an amendment of the National Constitution. For the Republicans of New York to adopt the scheme for this State alone is to make a present to the Democrats of the electors from those districts which they may carry should the Republicans carry the State. It is, moreover, an implied confession, that we cannot expect to carry the State ourselves—a confession which it would be extremely foolish to make at present.

Readers of standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution" which is being pushed by the American Book Exchange, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly ready, are a very neat edition of the Koran of Mohammed, complete, 35 cents; Macau y's England in three volumes, $1.50; Milton's Poetical Works, complete, 50 cents, in the Acme Library of Biography, 12 volumes formerly published at Modern Classics; Vicar of Wakefield, Rasselas, Piccola Paul and Virginia, and Undine, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, Baron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, each 50 cents, and a book of humor and wisdom by the Author of Sparrowgrass papers; all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

The Utes have one family frying pan, which is used also as a wash basin. They warm their meat through in water for a minute or two and then pass the pan to their dogs, of which each Indian has from eight to fifteen.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF SHERMAN'S PET BANK.

John Sherman has an interest in the 1st Nat. Bank of New York, and to learn how these pet institutions make money off the people, the following will show:

The First National of New York, is in a fair way to be investigated again. Senator Beck's attention has been attracted by the report of the remarkable financial success of that institution during the past year, and he has determined to find out, if he can, something of the relation which exists between that bank and the Treasury Department. The report of the bank on its condition for the year 1879 shows that during that time it has paid 120 per cent. of dividends, and has carried $500,000 to its surplus account; and in addition, it has on hand an undivided surplus of $267,700. The capital stock of the bank is $500,000. Its profit during the past year has been over 250 per cent. Senator Beck, in commenting on this to-day, said: "In my judgement it is impossible that any bank or banking institution can have made such a vast amount of money on such a capital. The report shows that the bank has made an actual profit during the year of over $1,200,000. Its capital is only $500,000, and it is in my judgment simply an impossibility that $1,200,000 can have been made in any year on the capital of $500,000 in legitimate banking business. I have no manner of doubt that by far the larger proportion of that $1,200,000 of profit is Government money—that is, money which the bank has received from the Government in the course of its transactions with the Government in connection with its placing of the four per cent. bonds—and I think Congress and the country ought to know how much the Government has paid to the bank for the business which it has done for the Government during the past year." Senator Beck stated further that he had tried every way to find out what the refunding operations has cost the Government thus far, and that he had been to the Treasury Department often, and had asked the officials to whom he was referred to give him the exact information and that he had been told that it was impossible for the Department to tell what the cost of the refunding operations had been, and he had been utterly unable to find out.

A MASONIC ALTAR AND A MASONIC APRON DISCOVERED UNDER THE OBELISK.

[Cable to New York World.]

Alexandria, January 17, 1880.—Immediately under the pedestal of the obelisk and in the east angle formed by the steps I found a block of hewn syenite granite, forty inches in the tube, representing a perfect Masonic altar. Under this and immediately below I found a white marble slab, representing the apron, extending across the foundation of polished syenite granite, one hundred and two inches long and fifty one inches broad and twenty-five and a half inches thick, the upper half hewn into a perfect square. At the same level and touching the short section of the square and in the west angle of the foundation I found another block of syenite granite markedly regular in form, the surface of which represented rough ashlar steps and the foundation of which was composed of white granite. Besides these four pieces I found other less noticeable and important but equally significant emblems. H. H. GORRINGE.

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT MASONS.

[N. Y. World.]

General Charles Roome, Grand Master of Masons in this State, said: "This discovery will be a great thing for Masonry. That Commander Gorringe is right when he says he has found Masonic emblems cannot for a moment be doubted, and now savants will continue to trace the order back until they will find, as I believe, that it began in the East thousands of years before the Christian era."

Richard G. Alexander, a prominent citizen of Delaware City, died a horrible death from hydrophobia. Mr. Alexander was bitten just forty-five days previous to his death by a strange dog, supposed to have been mad.

Twenty-six deaths occurred in Deadwood already this month, twenty-four of which were caused by the prevailing throat and lung epidemic. Nine of this number were children under ten years. With a population less than 4,000 the death rate is very high.

The President sent to the Senate the following appointments: Eli H. Murray of Kentucky, Governor of Utah; John A. Foster of Indiana, Minister to Russia; Jas. Russell Lowell of Massachusetts, Minister to England; Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain; Philip Morgan of Louisiana, Minister to Mexico.

Saturday evening, at Lancaster, Al. Barnes shot Mattie Ford in the head and then shot himself in the head. The cause was Mattie's refusal to marry him. Barnes is dead. The woman will probably recover.

Mrs. Margaret Tuney of Cincinnati, died, after living thirty days without food. She had been a victim of chronic dyspesia. Her last words were, 'Bread, Bread, Bread."

A GRAIN BLOCKADE.

Chicago, Ill., January 11.—A grain blockade, of prodigious proportions, is the feature of the grain trade in this market at present. The elevators of the city, which contain an aggregate of sixteen millions of bushels, are very nearly filled to their utmost capacity, and several roads are refusing to receive grain for this market, because when it arrives there are no accommodations for it. In this condition of affairs the directors of the board of trade are considering the propriety of accepting as regular the receipts in the elevators and storehouses along the line of the various railroads. It is also in contemplation to provide temporary storage outside of the elevators, and to build new elevators in various quarters of the city. Large numbers of cars are lying along the track in the city loaded with grain and are unable to deposit it. There are in storage 8,00,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000,000 bushels of corn and enough other grain to make the total 14,250 bushels against a total 10,000,000 at this time last year. There are also about a million bushels afloat in the harbor. For this condition of affairs the only explanation is that the grain syndicate, of which James R. Keene is the representative, have by constant purchase forced the market price of wheat in this city to a point where it is a dead loss to ship it to New York, and to a point where it cannot be shipped from New York to Liverpool, even at the prevailing low rates of ocean freight, with any prospect of a return of the money invested. Unless the prices in Liverpool advance very materially or decline here something like twenty cents per bushel, there will be no shipping marg, and the grain blockade will continue. Meantime the farmers are unable to find a market for their grain, although the prices are in their favor. The outcome of this unprecedented situation will be watched with much interest.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES FOR NEW YORK.

Charleston, January 15.—One of the most remarkable incidents in this exceptional winter here is the ripening of strawberries in the vicinity of this city. It is expected that shipments of this luscious fruit will go forward this week to New York. Another instance of the extraordinary season here is the blossoming of jessamines in the city gardens and on the country roads.

MAINE—A GOVERNOR ELECTED.

The news from Maine shows the sharp point reached, on which there must be comprise, a back down, or fight. The Fusion Legislature on Friday took "the bull by the horns," and elected Major Joseph L. Smith Governor. The House sent to the Senate the names of Garcelon and Smith, there being seventy-six votes or a quorum recorded. The Senate, by a unanimous vote, elected Smith Governor. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the members to recede from their position. The Legislature also elected an Executive Council, and Acting Governor Lamson has designated a full military staff.

On 16, at 11:50 the House sent a message to the Senate informing it that Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon had been selected. It was moved to receive the message and proceed to a vote Senator Strickland remarking that this was legally constituted body, in his belief, but should the proposed action be proved illegal he wished it understood it would bind no one. He was in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and not in favor of resistance.

A committee was appointed to receive sort and count the votes for Governor. The vote resulted in the unanimous choice of Joseph L. Smith, 18 votes being cast. Although Joseph L. Smith has been chosen Governor, he will not issue an order that will conflict with the position of General Chamberlain. He is not a rash man, and will see to it that his position is fully sustained by the Courts before proceeding to action. He will wait the decision of the Courts on questions before them, be ore taking a single step that will interfere with the orders of General Chamberlain. Major Smith will not be recognized as Governor by General Chamberlain.

GOVERNOR SMITH AND HIS LEGISLATURE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO THE CAPITOL.

Augusta, January 19.—Gov. J. R. Smith at four o'clock this afternoon advanced to the gateway of the capitol, accompanied by some fifty persons representing themselves to be the legislature, and demanded an entrance. Admission was denied them, and Governor Smith was informed that if he would put his request in writing it would be presented to the commander. The senate and house then proceeded to transact business on the sidewalk, there being 8 senators and 35 members of the house present. The reading of the records was dispensed with and without transacting any business of importance the legislature adjourned to meet at Union hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The crowd then dispersed. There was great complaint on the part of the fusionists, but no serious disturbance occurred. Admittance was denied to all political parties, but the reporters were allowed to enter.

At the fusion meeting in front of the Augusta house, held after the adjournment of the session on the pavement, James G. Lamson made a brief address relating his grievances. He said that he was unable to gain admission to the state house, though he had as much right there as any other citizen. He was glad to see the crowd so civil and circumspect. John C. Talbot, speaker of the house, made a brief speech in the same vein. Darius Alden, of Augusta, also made a few remarks. While there were quite a number of ugly talking fusionists in the crowd, most of them were good natured and joked about the position of affairs. No threats were made, but the republicans were given to understand in many ways that this would be used against them in the next campaign. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Important Order From the State Treasurer.

The state treasurer to-day issued an order instructing the subordinates in his office not to honor any demand for payment of money from the treasury emanating from or issued by the authority of either of the bodies now claiming to be the legislature of the state until further advised by him.

SMITH ASSERTS HIMSELF.

A Saco special to the Herald says: "Ex Secretary of State Gove arrived from Augusta on the midnight train. He states that Joseph L. Smith declares: 'I have been chosen Governor and, by G—d, I'll be Governor.' This most of the Fusionists applaud. They laugh at the decision of the Supreme Court. They say they will support Smith in whatever he may do. On the other hand, the Republicans are no less resolute to adhere at any cost to their side. There is no mistaking the fact that deep and bitter feelings are being engendered, and no one knows what an hour may bring forth. Repeated declarations of Fusionists in authority that their government will be removed in case of fighting to this city, where the public officers will protect them, causes also much interest here."

Dr. Henry A. Mott, after showing, from eminent authorities, that whooping-cough is the result of a fungous growth on the respiratory organs, says that he has found quinine a specific for this troublesome disease. His own and many other children speedily recovered after the administration of quinine, not whooping more than once a day after the second day it was given them, and ceasing to whoop entirely by the end of the fifth or sixth day. The time could be shortened if children could be induced to take it in a powder directly on the tongue, and let it dissolve slowly; but owing to its extremely bitter taste they object. Dr. Mott finds that by dissolving the quinine in sugar and water, children soon become accustomed to the taste, and crave the medicine, owing to the relief it affords. The dose for a grown person is from three to five grains of powdered quinine dissolved in two ounces of sugar and water, and one teaspoonful given just after a coughing spell and just before retiring at night, Quinine administered in gelatine or sugar-coated pills is of no use whatever.

According to Professor Klebs, of Prague, the benzoate of soda is the best antiseptic in all infectious diseases. It acts very powerfully. It is asserted that a daily dose of from thirty to fifty grammes to a full-grown man will render the poison of diphtheria inoperative. The benzoate is prepared by dissolving crystallized benzoic acid in water, neutralizing at a slight heat with a solution of caustic soda, drying, and then allowing the solution to crystallize over sulphuric acid under a bell glass. Large doses do not appear to be absolutely necessary. Good results may be obtained by the daily administration of about twelve grammes.

DECLINE IN OIL.

Bradford, Pa., January 18.—The price of crude petroleum has dropped in the last two days from $1.20 to $1.05, rallying at the close last night to $1.06¼. This is the lowest price since the beginning of the late advance two months ago.

A HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

A dispatch received at the war department gives the details of the ambushing of fifteen Mexicans by Victoria's band and the murder of them all. Thirty-five more men, nearly the entire fighting force of Carisal, went to the rescue of their kinsmen and were led into the same ambush with fatal effect, eleven of them being killed. The scene of the conflict was perfectly horrible.

Do a Favor to a Sick Friend. If you have a friend suffering from any disorder of the Kidneys send them a package of Kidney-Wort, and will you make them happy. Its great tonic power is especially directed to these diseases, and it quickly relieves the distress and cures the disease. Have you tried it.

GREAT FLOODS AT ST. KITTS.

Terrible Disaster in the West Indian Archipelago.

St. Thomas, Jan. 13.—News has just arrived of terrible floods on the island of St. Kitts, by which 200 lives have been lost, property to the extent of $250,000 destroyed and the whole island wasted. The land sweeps up from the shore, slowly at first, through a rich, fertile and cultivated soil, and then mounts abruptly toward the central mass, the ragged peak whereof is known by the name of Mount Misery. The elevation of this summit is nearly four thousand feet, and it overhangs the broken walls of an old crater—the last remnant of an inner cone that has been washed away. The mountain is clothed with pasture and woodland, and at its skirts, in the rich valley of Basseterre, is the arable portion of the island, which is mainly devoted to sugar. The island itself, known as the "Mother of the Antilles," is twenty-three miles long, five miles broad, and covers an area of sixty-seven square miles.

Surprised by the Torrents.

The floods occurred on Sunday last. The temperature had been unusually high for the time of year. The winds were blowing from the south at early morning. Toward noon they changed to the northeast, and the temperature fell suddenly. The streams on the mountain side rapidly became torrents. Converging into a gulch at the foot of Mount Misery, they rose from their narrow channels and poured down upon the arable land in a resistless stream. The inhabitants were at once alive to their danger. There was a general stampede toward the coast. The confusion was terrible. Blacks and whites, natives and English, all made for the nearest point of safety. The torrent rolled on into the town of Basseterre; among the newly built houses and public edifice, carrying with it rooftrees, timbers and branches of trees. Landslips added to the terrors of the scene. Sugar fields were leveled to the ground or torn up in masses, deep gullies were washed in the roads, sugar houses and dwelling places were borne bodily away, and the waters rushed headlong to the sea with their freight of drowned cattle and struggling human beings.

THE GALLOWS IN 1879.

One Hundred and One Men Hanged —Seventy Four Lynched.

The hangman's record for the past year shows that 101 men expiated their crimes on the gallows, an increase of five over that for the preceding year. Not a woman was hanged, the only one sentenced to death having been commuted. Two men suffered the death penalty by shooting, one in Utah and the other in Texas, the laws giving them the choice of death either on the scaffold or by the bullet. Eight were hanged for wife murder, 7 for outrage, 4 for burglary, 1 for fratricide, 1 for infanticide, 1 for killing his stepdaughter and another for murdering his son. There were 8 double and 1 triple hangings. Four persons cheated the gallows by committing suicide before the day set for their execution. In the list of states in which the executions took place North Carolina and Texas lead off with 12 each; Pennsylvania, 10; Oregon, 7; Virginia, 6; Georgia, 6; Arkansas, 6; California, 5; Missouri, 5; Indiana, 4; Vermont, 3; New York, 3; Alabama, 2; New Hampshire, 2; Tennessee, 2; Nebraska, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 2; South Carolina, 2, and New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Colorado, Utah, West Virginia and Maryland each 1.

In addition to the 74 men, were lynched by mobs in the following States and Territories:—Kentucky, 8; Colorado, 9; California, 6; Louisiana, 7; Texas, 5; Tennessee, 5; Georgia 4; Mississippi, 4; Dakota, 3; Nebraska, Wyoming, Illinois, New Mexico, West Virginia, Arizona, Missouri, Minnesota and Alabama each 1, Iowa, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina, Montana each 1.

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A good Newspaper at Cheap Rates and a number of Good Books into the bargain. A copy of Worcester's Large Quarto Dictionary and other inducements to club getters.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

is a journal devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, Science and News. It gives all the news of the week in condensed form. Each number contains a completed story, selected poetry, wit and humor, articles for the farmer, mechanic and housewife, reports of markets, editorials on current topics and general miscellany. Price $2.00 per annum.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR 1880.

Every new subscriber to the Weekly Patriot who will send us Two Dollars cash in advance, and every old subscriber who will pay his arrears and send Two Dollars in addition, will receive one copy of the Weekly Patriot for one year and a copy of each of the standard novels, "Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte, and "Daniel Deronda," by George Elliot, postage prepaid on paper and books.

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Ten Copies of Weekly Patriot one year to one P. O., and an elegantly bound copy of "Lempriere's Classical Dictionary" to club-getter $15.00

Fifteen copies of Weekly Patriot one year to one P. O., and an illustrated copy of "Macauley's History of England," with maps, in 5 vols., cloth, to club-getter 22.50

Twenty copies of Weekly Patriot one year to one P. O., and a copy of finest illustrated edition of Worcester's Quarto Dictionary (publisher's price $10.00) to club-getter 30.00

These rates are strictly cash in advance. Remittances should be by P. O. money order.

Daily Patriot, $7.00 per annum.

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VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE,

A beautiful work of 100 pages, one colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a five cent stamp. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. Five Cents for postage will buy the Floral Guide, telling how to get them.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages—Colored Plate in every number and many fine engravings. Price $1 25 a year; five copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

The temperature of the sun has been variously estimated at from 2,700° Fahr. to 3,600,000°! The higher figures are the estimate of Newton, Waterston, Ericsson, and others; the lower of many French investigators. Seuchi obtained a temperature of more than 3,000,000° Fahr. by Newton's formula, while Viola obtained only 2,700° by the formula of Dulong and Petit from the same set of observations. F. Rosetti conclude, from experiments of his own, that the temperature cannot be much less than 18,000° nor much more than 36,000° Fahr.

A recent exhibition in New York of the remarkable powers of the audiphone in causing the deaf to hear affords additional proof of the value of Mr. Rhode's invention. Dr. G. S. Beard introduced Mr. Rhodes to the company present, stating that his examination of the audiphone led him to believe that it would be more serviceable to those who were almost entirely deaf, than to those who were only partially so. In any case, the auditory nerve must not have been destroyed; and to hear distinctly, and with readiness, persons who have been deaf from birth or infancy must learn the nature of sound and articulation, as one would learn the alphabet. A class of deaf mutes from the Washington Heights Asylum were present, and the tests with them were quite satisfactory. Some heard the notes of the piano for the first time. One young lady, who had never heard her own voice till that day, seemed greatly surprised, stating that it was a sensation she could not make known. At the close of the exhibition the audience sang a hymn, and Prof. Jenkins, of the Asylum, ascertained that the mutes understood the sounds, but did not recognize the words. A class is to be formed at the Washington Heights institution, and the results of the experiment will be watched with great interest.

Calcutta, January 16.—Five thousand Mohmuds, who crossed the Cabul river near Dakka, have been completely defeated. General Doran arrived from Lundikatal too late to cut off their retreat.

A GREAT MURDER TRIAL NEARING ITS END.

The trial of Rev. Hayden at New Haven Conn., for the alleged murder by poison of Mary Stannard (whom he accused of seducing), which has been progressing for many weeks, has about reached its conclusion. It will take rank as one of the memorable trials of the country, as it has been mainly a conflict between contending scientists and physicians. The prosecution examined 106 witnesses and the defence seventy. In this army of witnesses, the prisoner's wife, a highly cultured and beautiful women, stands the central figure. For two days she retained remarkable self-possession, and broke into tears only when the prosecuting attorney bluntly asked her if she did not think it would be right to commit perjury to save her husband from death on the scaffold. Among the witnesses were twelve distinguished professors, eight of whom were from Yale College. One of the professors was sent to Europe by the State to investigate the manufacture of arsenic, such knowledge being necessary in the analysis of the arsenic found in the murdered woman. Speaking of the examination of two experts a correspondent says:

The hobby of both these experts was blood corpuscles. The Boston man was certain that he could restore the dried corpuscles, and then determine whether they were the corpuscles of human or animal blood, and the Washington man was equally positive that he could not. To thoroughly appreciate the merits of the dispute, the reader should take into account the amount of blood discovered. Take all the corpuscles said to have been found on the Hayden knife and shirt, and they would make a drop of blood 4,999,999 smaller than this degree mark: °

Fifteen physicians were examined, of all grades and shades, and four Methodist clergymen, who were each contradicted by members of their own flocks. The prisoner Hayden was on the witness stand three whole days and a part of the fourth. He is described as follows:

He answered all questions promptly, qualifying many critical replies with reservations. His cross-examination was severe and persistent, but he never lost his temper. His face would flush under insinuative questions, and his eyes flash, but his replies were soft and plaintive. At certain periods Mr. Hayden leaned forward in the box, apparently to give emphasis to particular portions of his testimony. This done, he resumed his usual easy position, with his legs crossed and his right arm swung over the back of his chair. Once he persisted in making an explanation of an apparent contradiction of his testimony in the preliminary examination at Madison. Again he refused to give an answer that he thought would place him in a false position; but, at the request of his counsel, he firmly answered the inquiry, in the trust that Mr. Jones would set him right on the re-direct examination.

In view of the protracted trial and the conflict of testimony, a disagreement of the jury or acquittal is looked for.

THE HAYDEN JURY DISAGREE AND ARE DISCHARGED.

New Haven, Conn., January 19.—The jury in the Hayden case could not agree and was discharged by Judge Park. The last ballot stood eleven far acquittal and one for murder in the second degree. The counsel will move for Hayden's release on bail at the first opportunity. There is scarcely any probability of another trial. Hayden was warmly congratulated by his friends.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 15.—All accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts is becoming extremely critical. A Cork correspondent states that sixty able-bodied men with their families were yesterday admitted to the Killarney Workhouse. A woman applied for admission on Tuesday with three children, one of whom was dead in her arms from hunger and exposure, the woman having walked from Cahirciveen, a distance of forty miles. The Mayors of Sheffield and Brighton and other towns have opened relief subscriptions but the universal opinion is that private relief cannot cope with the distress. The Government's plans for meeting it will probably be determined upon to-day.

The Mayor of Sydney, New South Wales, has telegraphed that £2,000 have been subscribed in that city, and the Liverpool merchants engaged in the American provision trade have subscribed £1,000 to the relief of the Irish distress.

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permantely changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of sectile partisanship, but in temperate and friendly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no cliqueand no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim here after, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World. No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its Sunday circulation quadrupled. For beyond number and many fine engravings. Price $1 25 a year; five copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. Address,

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Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5.50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents-An extra copy for club of ten, the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills at risk of the sender.

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Subscribers who send $1 for a year's subscription before December 28 will receive The Weekly World from the date of their subscription

TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

Old subscribers who send $1 before December 28, for a new renewal of their subscription for 1880, will receive The Weekly World to March 5, 1881, without missing a number.

This Offer will be Withdrawn DECEMBER 29.

Take advantage of it at once. Subscribe at once. Renew at once. Address,

THE WORLD, 35 Park Row, New York. dec18 0t.

UNHAPPY IRELAND'S WAIL OF WOE.

Dublin, January 16.—The inclement weather is aggravating the distress, and deaths from want and exposure on the highways are becoming alarmingly frequent. Several such cases have been reported from Cahirciveen, Bandon, Clonakilty and other towns within the past few days, and if the weather does not become more favorable many more will doubtless have to be reported. Mobs still patrol the streets, carrying a black flag, and demanding bread. The evictions at Knockricard are being renewed, and the bloody fighting of last week, between the peasantry of this mountainous district and the constabulary, is likely to be repeated. Riots are every where reported, and the police is being daily increased, and is yet thought to be inadequate to the present troubles.

The police escorting process servers at Kilmine, County Mayo, were severely maltreated last night, and obliged to retreat, though they had rifles loaded and bayonets fixed. Several of the police were cut about the head and face. The process servers had their clothing torn and the processes were captured by the mob.

Sulphur for diphtheria: Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset, writes to the London Times that after two cases of malignant diphtheria out of some nine or ten he had been called to attend had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants and flowers of sulphur for older children and adults, brought to a creamy consistence with glycerine; dose—a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Results: he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the affection had almost blocked the throat.

Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grate and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quick as possible. Almost insantaneous relief will follow.

Galls on the shoulders of draught horses may be cured by dissolving six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol and applying twice a day.

The total strength of the French army next year will be 968,300 men. Of this number 407,796

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Jan. 22, '80.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 Jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
W. R. FROM, N. G.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 327, F. A. M., meets on the Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HEILACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

CONSTITUTION LODGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon in P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Bellefonte,	N. W., Wm. Galbraith,	Bellft.
"	S. W., C. Heinle,	"
"	W. W. Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg	Frank E Bible	Milesburg
Unionville	J. P. McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A J. Gardner	Howard
Phillipsburg	C. G. Herlinger	Phillipsburg
Millheim	J. H Reifsnyder	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jas A. McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hepple	Pine Glenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson,	N. P. Dan'l Driebelbis	Sta. Col
"	N. P. D M Sheets	Stormstown
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills
Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Ishler	Boals' urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Marthe.
Liberty	W. H. Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K. Faust	Millheim
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore
Penn	W. F. Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G. W. Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Phillipsburg
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Sec'y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Spring elections occur February 17th, Lots of places for patriots to serve their country—township.

—Will we have winter this winter?

—Printing paper has taken a big upward jump.

—Some persons regularly borrow and read papers that others pay for. So say some of the subscribers of the REPORTER.

—Our lively friend, Jas. Van Ormer, of Brush Valley, will take charge of Hume's mill at Bellefonte next spring.

—Eugenie has gone to Zululand to see the scenes of her son's death. Centre county housekeepers who are wise all go to Sechler's to see and purchase the best groceries in this state.

—All admire a fine horse and a splendid buggy. The place to get the buggy cheap is at Lee's Centre Hall Coach shops.

—Boalsburg will have a grand musical convention, commencing Jan. 26, ending with a grand concert on Saturday eve. 31. The convention will be conducted by Prof. A. J. Swartz.

—New orders constantly coming in at Lee's coach shops show that the people think his rigs the best made in this county—which also is a fact.

—The busiest place in all this county is right in at Sechler's in the Bush house block.

—Four fine farms of Thomas Huston, dec'd, in Nittany Valley, also the valuable real estate of Samuel Huston, dec'd, near Centre Hall, are advertized at private sale, by the Executor, Col James P Coburn. Capital chances afforded here for investments. See bills.

—Dr. Stewart, of Pine Glenn, had his hand cut off above the thumb, in his saw mill lately.

—The Concert at Spring Mills, on Friday evening, will be a grand treat to all lovers of music. Prof. P. H. Meyer and his assistants will do their best, and that means a great deal. Don't miss the concert.

—Marriages were quite brisk this winter, considering the mildness of the weather and absence of snow. We published a list of 16 week before last, and already these happy husbands and lovely new wives have nearly all been to Sechler's famous grocery for cheap and fresh goods.

—The total shipments of lumber from Lock Haven for the year ending December 21, were 11,090,000 feet, an increase of 900,000 feet over the preceding year.

—The Supervisor of Census in each district will receive pay not exceeding $500 with $100 additional for clerk hire. The Supervisor will have power to appoint one enumerator of the census for every four thousand inhabitants, whose pay will be $4 a day for a period not exceeding thirty days.

—The Underwoods are now busily engaged in removing their sawmills and locating them near Coburn Station, Centre county. They have been extensively engaged for several years past in manufacturing lumber in the Seven Mountains and Havice Valley, making Milroy their shipping point, says the Lewistown *Gazette*.

—No cheat in anything you get at Sechler's grocery—whether in coffee, sugar, syrup, fruits, meats, vegetables, spices, or anything you get there, always fresh, good, pure and full worth of your money.

—One night last week, a black horse belonging to Mr. Shannon Boal, in Harris, got loose in the stable and had one of its hind legs broken by a kick from another horse. Mr. Boal found it necessary to shoot the injured horse next day.

—Philipsburg's most noble citizen, J. N. Cassanova, has ordered from Edison the first electric light machine that he may have ready. So that our good neighbors at Philipsburg will have the distinction of being the first town to set up the electric light. *Vive la* Cassanova.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER. It should be the aim of every owner of horses & cows to make them as handsome and useful as possible The German Horse and Cow Powder makes fat, muscle and milk. Price, 15 cents per lb. Sold at J. D. Murray's dec 25 1m.

—About twenty citizens of Haines and Penn were summoned to an arbitration at Bellefonte, on 16, in a case between Smith & Co., of Coburn and the Gentzel Brothers of Nittany. The dispute was relative to some hogs delivered some two years ago at Smith's warehouse by the Gentzels. The Smiths contend the pork was not properly killed and delivered, which is of course denied by the Gentzels.

—Things are rushing enormously for the beginning of 1880, at the popular grocery of Sechler & Co. People are getting to understand which is headquarters for the best coffees, sugars, teas, syrups, canned and dried fruits, fresh and cured meats, or any thing you need in the household.

WM. BECK,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Msj. Fisher, of Penn Hall attended the Miller's convention, at Harrisburg, last week. The Major is a member of the state organization. At the convention a proposition was adopted that a committee composed of one member from each county in the State be appointed to agitate among millers and farmers a movement looking to an improvement of the varieties of wheat and the establishment of an equitable value of the cereal at the mills. The executive committee of the association was authorized to carry out the above views.

—We were pleased to have a short call from Dr. Kreider, of Bucyrus, Ohio The doctor had been telegraphed for to hasten to the bedside of a dying brother, Mr. Philip Kreider, of Wolf's Store, which he reached in the evening preceding his death which took place early the following morning.

—H. J. Boyer, of Aaronsburg, showed his genial countenance in our sanctum Wednesday. He sells one of the best sewing machines out.

International Dairy Fair. One of the most important results of this great fair is the verdict of the committee of experts that they found the well known and always popular Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., superior to all others, and therefore awarded it the first and only prize. Dairymen should remember this and insist on having the best. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Send for circular.

—Rain on Tuesday; mud plenty; roads bad and temperature a little lower

—Our grain fields look fine, the grain kept on growing a little all winter.

—The Y. M. C. A of this place intend to have an Anniversary celebration in the Evangelical church of this place on Sabbath evening, February 1.

"McCAUSLAND'S PATENT SMOOTHING, GLOSSING AND FLUTING IRON."—It saves fuel, labor and money. On exhibition at Centre Hall Hotel. Territory for sale, by Counties or Townships, on reasonable terms. Parties operating in the Western part of this State are making from $3 to $7 per day selling Irons. Call on or address with stamp, for particulars,

W. GEO. CRAWSHAW,
Centre Hall, Centro Co., Pa.

The highest authority in New England, the State Assayer of Massachusetts, after a careful analysis of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer certified that it is the best preparation for its intended purposes that has been exhibited for examination, that its constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and that it forms an efficient preparation for promoting the growth of the hair and restoring the original color. This world-renowned preparation is for sale by all druggists.—Record, Red Oak, Iowa.

Freeburg Courier says diphtheria prevails largely in Snyder county. Attendance at Smithgrove school has been considerably reduced on account of it, and at Fremont a considerable number are affected, and several deaths have occurred.

A corps of engineers surveyed the line of a proposed railroad from Greenwood Furnace to Huntingdon last week.

—A writer in this valley asks us if postmasters have a right to read postal cards, and if not, how to prevent them. They have not; to prevent, simply report the fact to the Postmaster General.

—We were amused the other day to hear a fellow cry, Hurrah for Grant for a third term; when at once about a half dozen men followed with the yell, Hurrah for Sechler's forever. That took the third termer down immediately, and he went straight coat tail for the famous grocery. He said it was the best discovery he ever made.

—SHORTS.—A big concert at Spring Mills, Saturday.....Jon. W. Sholl, of Miles, has appointed H. W. Korman his assignee.....Peter Hoffer, the other day, cut a serious gash in his foot, and John W. Stover, of near Coburn, did the same thing recently.....I. J. Grenoble is now running his store on the cash principle... Ed. Hess is seriously ill from an affection of the lungs.....Sale bills printed cheap at the REPORTER office—send in your bills by mail or otherwise.....Dr. McIntire intends moving to Lock Haven in the spring, having sold his practice here to Mr. Krumrine, of Spring Mills.....Send us a new name for the REPORTER.....Col. A. Gregg moves back to his farm in the spring.

TRIAL LIST.

Trial list for January term, A. D., 1880, commencing the fourth Monday (26th day) of January:

First Week—Monday, Jan. 26.

J H Crissman vs S H Yocum
Jos H Williams vs Wm H Blair et al
Joseph Shirk vs J Miles Green
Fred Kurtz vs D A Musser
R H Hwines vs Valentines & Co
Elias Miller vs John Spangler
Lydia Miller et al vs John Spangler
Jacob C Markle vs Geo K Baker
Centre Banking Co vs Wm Allison, Jr
Wm. Amlau vs H Brockerhoff's Adm'r
Spring Township vs John Rockey

Second Week—Monday, Feb. 2.

Israel Bonney vs J H Reifsnyder al
Adam Swartz, Sr vs Wm Wolf
Bird Coal & Iron Co vs B & S S R R
Robt Valentine et al vs Bird Coal & Iron Company.
D M Wagner & Son vs John Liggett
Bird Coal & Iron Co vs Vm M Holmes
R F Clow, use of vs Derby Coal Co.
Bradley Childs, et al vs H Merryman
Wm McClellan, Jr vs L W Munson
John I Thompson vs Sam'l Christ
Thomas Merryman vs John T Fowler
J D Valentine et al vs J J Leech et al
Samuel Hale vs Jacob Mann
John T Hoover's Heirs vs Linn & McCoy
H Brockerhoff's Admrs vs Louis Hass
G W Hoover & Co vs Hoover & Parsons
J H Orndorf vs J P Zimmerman et al
William Witmer vs Wm H Blair
Hoffer & Kline vs R W Snook & Co
J K Lowry, Trustee vs James Cross et al
Same vs John Straw
H Brockerhoff's Admrs vs Martin Murphy's Admrs
Same vs Same
Same vs Same
W T Speer vs Hoy & Harris

Third Week—Monday, Feb. 9.

D K Tate vs Gustave Lyon
Jeremiah Tolan, et al vs Philip Teats
Same vs Moses Strauss & wife
C T Alexander, et al vs Jos R DeHass et al
J K Miller vs Anna Cottle
L C McClellan vs J H Holt
M D Dewitt, use of vs Jos Tressler
Isaac Guggenheimer vs John Hoy, et al
Jacob Roff, et al vs Wm Witmer
John D Lieb's Admr vs Curtin, Loeb & Co
Jas H Marsh, use of vs Wm Allison, Jr
Henry Moyer vs A Luck-enbach
Mary Snyder vs Ira E Snyder
H W Gowdrict vs Hughes & Tate
R H Way, use of vs A S Valentine
Thomas Homan vs John Spangler
Abraham Crane vs H M Meek
Jos D Gentzle's Admrs vs Daniel Gentzle, et al
David E Sparr's Exrs vs Simon P Ruble et al
Com. ex. rel vs A R Barlow et al
Adam Swartz vs H D Van Pelt et al
W O Mulholland vs R Mulholland
De L Duhring vs J Harris Linn Exrs
De T R Hayes vs M M Alexander
D K Tate vs E Joseph & Bro
David Hanny vs George Hoppes
Heller & Kline vs Overseers of Bellefonte
D G Bush, et al vs H Brockerooff's Admr
John Hoy vs Harper Bros
Same vs John Gingrich
Same vs Same

Leavenworth, January 18.—Frederick M. Spalding, late city clerk, has been found guilty of embezzlement and sentenced to four years in the state prison.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

SPORTSMEN.—I have an excellent stock of BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gemshore of

THEO. DESCHNER,
23oct 3m Bellefonte.

MADISONBURG.

Mr. Uriah Shafer and Mr. Jacob Miller have exchanged farms.

An ore mine is to be opened on Mr. George Reber's farm, parties are opening it at present

Mr. John W. Edgar and wife will leave Feb. 3, 1880 for Girard, Crawford Co., Kan.

Mr. John Grim is preparing to build his new house.

Preparations are being made for the erection of the new church. X. Y. Z.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

THIRD WEEK.

Milesburg—J R Boileau
Gregg—John A Haines, A E Gobble, John Taylor, John Hamilton, Fred Jamison
Snow Shoe—G W Weaver, J Eckley, E Holt
Spring—John From, Thos Harrison
Marion—John S Hoy
Halfmoon—J R Griffin, B Rumbarger
Liberty—Joseph Boehdoll
Bellefonte—T R Reynolds
Walker—Sam'l Showers, John Miller
Howard boro—Reuben Lucas
Curtin—D B Delong
Rush—J C Mason, J Cullen, Geo Emerick
Haines—H O Bower, Sam'l Yearick
Union—Blair Alexander
Patton—C H Kephart, G W Rumbarger
Phillipsburg—Steele Crissman
Potter—William From, Peter Breon, U D Osman
Boggs—H L Barnhart
Taylor—John L Fink
Penn—Wm S Smith
Ferguson—Albert Hoy

Students of the Pennsylvania State College enjoy a summer temperature throughout the year, the entire College building being pleasantly warmed by the new steam heating apparatus lately introduced By this great improvement students occupying College dormitories are made thoroughly comfortable, the charges for fuel it is hoped will be lessened, and the Chemical and Physical Laboratories are rendered much more complete by making possible the introduction of various improved appliances requiring the use of steam. Send for Catalogue. Address the President, State College, Centre county, Pa.

Kidney Diseases. Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured.

B. E. V. RR.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders in Lock Haven on 12, Hon. L. A. Mackey was re-elected President, and Thomas A. Scott, A. G. Curtin, James Gamble, C. A. Mayer, John Irwin, Jr., and A. C. Noyes were re-elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Edmund Blanchard, Esq., of Bellefonte, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, January 19.—Wheat is firmer and steady; 2,000 bushels including rejected at $1.47½ red at $1.43 amber $1 43@1 44 Rye at 88@90c. Corn 58@59c; Oats, 47½@49

Chicago, January 19.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 23½@1 24 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 22¾ Corn 38c Oats 33½c Rye firmer at 76@76½c. Barley firmer at 85c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—Cattle brisk; receipts, 2,100 head, prime 6¢; good 5¢c medium 4¢; common 4¢c; Sheep brisk; receipts 6 000 head; prime 6¢; good 5¢c medium 5¼@5¢c; common 4¼@5c Hogs—market slow; receipts 5,000 head; prime, 7c; good, 6¢c; medium 6¢; common, 6¢c.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, January 24, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock P. M, the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1. All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to the following described Real Estate viz: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Harris, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at stones thence along land of heirs of Alexander Johnston dec'd, south 73° west 87 perches to chestnut oak, thence by land of Daniel Riley and others, south 28° east 87 perches to stone, thence by land of Moses Thompson, north 73° east 23 perches to post, thence along land of Keller and Irvin, north 18½ west 85 5-10 perches to place of beginning containing 16 acres, no building. Also

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of land situate, lying and being in the township of Harris, Centre county, Penn'a bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence south 59° west, along land of J. Jordon, 12 perches to post thence along land of Jas. Johnston, south 31° east 108 feet, thence along lands of same, north 59° west 12 perches to a post, thence along public road, north 31° west 108 feet to the place of beginning, containing 75 perches, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other out building. Also.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Harris twp. Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence north 74° west 23 perches to red oak, thence north 71° east 33 perches to white oak, thence south 30° east 31 perches to red oak, thence south 7° west 24 perches to the place of beginning containing 4 acres more or less, together with the right of way to above described lot of ground, 16 feet wide, beginning at a post, near public road and running along line of adjoining tract of Conard Long. Subject to the maintenance of fence along line of said way by said defendant, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas M. Allen.

No. 2. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the west by Jamison and M. Decker, on the east by land of Wm. Young, on the north by Joseph Carson, and on the south by lands of Jamison and M. Decker, containing 70 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. W Jamison, deceased.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Snow Shoe City, Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Penn'a, Bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Fifth street, on the east by Sycamore street, on the south by land of Mrs. Oswalh, and on the west by land of Snow Shoe land Association, containing 1 of an acre more or less, thereon erected a two story frame church building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property Methodist Episcopal church of Snow Shoe

No. 4. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Madisonburg, Centre county, Penn'a, and marked in the general plan of said town as lot No. 42, bounded on the east by High street, on the south by lot of Samuel Shaffer, on the west by an alley, and on the north by lot of John Limbert, containing in breadth along said High street 66 feet, and in depth to said alley 181½ feet, it being the premises which Daniel Rishel and Sarah, his wife, by indenture bearing even date herewith, granted and confirmed unto the said R. G. Hockman, his heirs and assigns—thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. G. Hockman.

No. 5. All that certain coal land composed of two tracts or parcels of land situate in Rush township, Centre county Penn'a, the whole bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a Hemlock corner of tracts surveyed in names of John Sibley and Edmd Fletcher, thence by Fletcher tract north 60° east 103 perches to the east bank of Moshannon creek, thence by same north 68° west 6 perches to a post on bank on said creek, thence by land late of Abm. Goss and K. Philips, North 51° east 46 perches to a post, thence south 39° west 123¼ perches to a post, thence north 8° east 16 perches, thence down the Moshannon creek corner of Steiner's land, thence by same and tract in name of James Allison, south 39° east 461 perches to a post, thence by tract in name of Thomas Allison, south 51° west 244 perches to a post, thence by land of Dale, north 39° west 100 perches to a post, thence by same south 51° west 80 perches to a post, thence north 39° west 132 perches to the place of beginning, containing in the two parcels, five hundred and fifty-two acres and one hundred and sixteen perches more or less, being the same land which the Executors of Hardman Philips, dec'd by deed dated December 1, 1866, conveyed to John P. Packer, and which afterward became vested in the said William Orbison. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. P. Orbison.

No. 6 The following described Real Estate of defendant, to wit: Bounded on the east by A. J. Garbrick, on the west by Struble and Dr. Fisher, on the north by public road and on the south by Struble, containing 121 perches; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. M. Alters.

No. 7 All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to the following Real Estate, viz: The whole of lot No. 4 and the northern twenty feet of lot No. 6 adjoining said lot No. 4 on the general plot or plan of the village of Moshannon, Snow Shoe township, the entire tract fronting 80 feet on Chestnut street and extending back 180 feet to Jane's alley; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Lawver and Sarah his wife and Calvin Lawver his minor son.

No 13 All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the village of Stormstown, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of W. L. Wilson south by public road, west by lot of J. H. Griffin and on the east by lands of W. L. Wilson, containing 1 of an acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Griffin.

No. 14 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Howard, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by I C. Leathers, on the south by road leading to Jacksonville, on the west by Michael Holter, containing 1 of an acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William N. Neff

No. 15 All the right, title and interest of defendant in all that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the village of Tusseyville, in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Strohm, on the east and south by public road and on the west by lands of Mrs Catherine Leichty, containing about one-half acre more or less; thereon erected a one and a half story log house, blacksmith shop, stable and other out-buildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Leichty.

Terms Cash.—No deeds will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
SHERIFF.

PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, containing

215 Acres,

of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

Theron erected a large, good two-story BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, a large BANK BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being good as new. A YOUNG ORCHARD, just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser. This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, hence needs no further description.

GEORGE DURST,
dec11tf Centre Hall, Pa.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper, has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD in a weekly form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street,
25dec6t New York.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1	$1.35
Wheat No 2	$1.30
Rye, 70c	
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	40c
Corn old. 50c.	
Oats, 35c.	
Buckwheat, 50c.	
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00	
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00	
Flour, per bbl $6.00	
Barley 40 to 60c.	
Butter, 20c.	
Tallow, 6c.	
Lard, 6c.	
Ham, 12c.	
Shoulders, 6c.	
Eggs per doz., 18c.	

Coal, Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg.	$4 75 $4 75
Stove,	$5 00 $5 00
Chestnut,	$4 50 $4 60
Pea,	$3 25 $3 15

MARRIED.

On 14, inst., by Rev. Tomlinson, Prof. Wm. T. Meyer, to Miss Lizzie S. Musser, both of Aaronsburg.

On the 11 inst., by Rev. W. H. Stover Mr. C. O. Mallory to Miss Annie Loose both of Reberaburg.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., Widow Hannah Bickle, of Madisonburg, aged 79 year 10 mos. and 27 days.

On the 14th inst, Mr. Philip Kreider, of Brush valley, aged 44 years, 8 mos., and 28 days,

As to age Bro. Kreider might have remained with us a long time yet. But in the midst of life we are in death. How true. We have the assurance that his change from time to eternity was for the better. He was a kind husband, affectionate father, a consistent member of his church. His conduct, his dealings with his fellowman corresponded with his profession. Such a person is a loss to a community. His death was greatly deplored. But thus it goes; one after another must pass on. "Blessed are they that die in Lord."

L.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask your druggist for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and if he has it not, send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, chewing and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, gritding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.50 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24Jl4t

ANNUAL STATEMENT.—

Office of the F. M. F. Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa. Centre Hall, Jan. 12, 1880. In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Twenty-second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is herewith presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$80,726.75
Paid on same		724.42
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		80,001.33
To which add Tax No. 10	$4017.94	
Less per cent for collection	200 86	3,816 08
		258 45
Cash in treasury		
Making the total available assets of the past year,		34,076.16

EXPENSES.

Compensation of directors	$175.03
Committee of appraisments	6.65
Salary of Secy	100.00
" " Treas'r	50.00
Printing, office rent, postage & stationary	87.80
Election board	5.00
Mrs. Conley on furniture	66 66
Wm. J Thompson on store and goods	2780 67
D. K Geise damages on house	21.00
Balance due Jac. Hazel (sum on note retained	48.72
Charles Warner balance due on barn	12.00
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the past year after deducting expenses	$30,722.63
To which add notes of 1875, 6, 7 and 8	108,187 69
	138,910 32
Minus cash premiums, cancelations, carpenters risks and tax on notes, including tax on notes taken between Jan 13 and Apr. 21, 1879	$12,469.77
Total available assets of the Company this day	12,440.55
Risks and insurances taken the past year	369,577.66
Risks and insurances in force of 1875, 6, 7 and 8	1,222,914 52
Making risks of Company this day	$1,592,492 18
Am't outstanding.	1,218.86
Of this am't there was paid into the treasury this day	285 33

At an election held the same day the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John W. Krumrine, H. C. Campbell, Henry Keller, Jos Baker, Fred Kurtz, John Rishel, Maj. J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, H. E Duck, J. H. Musser, Sam'l Gramly and H. G. Royer. Whereupon the new board organized and elected the following officers:

President—Henry Keller.
Vice President—S. J. Herring.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Wm. Wolf.

D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. HENRY KELLER, Prest.

GREAT

FALL —OPENING—

AT

Wolf's Stand.

THE

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions, Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa

—Persons wishing a good article of Brandy, Whiskey, Gin or Wine for medicinal purposes, can be accommodated at the Centre Hall Drug Store. All of the very best flavoring extracts for family use, such as Lemon, Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple, Rose, Bitter Almond, &c., are kept in stock and offered for sale Persons wishing anything usually kept in a well regulated Drug store, will please call on me, and you will find my stock full and complete. Night and Sunday customers are always waited upon with pleasure. 19oct3m J. D. MURRAY.

THE STOMACH IS STRENGTHENED,

The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PUBLIC SALE.

Real Estate, in Potter Twp.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county.

On SATURDAY, FEB'Y 7, 1880, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The property of Rosanna Little, late of Potter township, dec'd, viz:—All that certain messuage tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Potter twp., Centre county, and state of Penn'a, beginning at post near run, north 57½° east 45 perches to small pine, thence south 32½° east 45 perches to stones, thence south, 57½° west 45 perches to stump, thence north 32½° west 45 perches to place of beginning.

Containing 12 Acres, and allowance with 6 pr. cut for road

TERMS—One half in Cash, balance in one year with interest, and secured by judgment note to be entered against the property. W J. THOMPSON.

Highest Medal at Vienna & Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

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Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

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NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for Licenses in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same,

J. S DeLong, Tavern, Liberty Twp.
H Kunes, do do
Robert Taylor, do Phillipsburg Boro'
Richard Hayes, do do do

J. C. HARPER, Prothy.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Moyer, late of Potter township dec'd.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrators among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on Friday January 23 A. D 1880 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of his appointment.

W. C. HEINLE,
jan 8t. Auditor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 5th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank, and the Honorable John Dimm, Associated Judges in Centre county, have issued their precept bearing date the 11 day of Dec., A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace,

The Dumb Creatures.

The 65,000 dogs of St. Petersburg bring to the city treasury $130,000 per year, $2 being the tax upon each dog.

A dog washed from a passing schooner recently swam ashore, a distance o nearly four miles, near Watch Hill R. I.

A setter dog in Lee county, Ala., attacked a large hawk in a barnyard and whipped it in a fair fight.

A Bath (Me.,) cat after several unsuccessful attempts to catch a pigeon, put corn kennels on the sidewalk before a post, behind which she hid, and soon had material enough for supper.

An aged dog committed suicide at Manchester, N. H., by walking into the water and laying down till the tide came in and drowned him, notwithstanding all his master's efforts to get him out.

Mr. Tupper, a farmer who lives above Columbus, Ga., has given us the following rat story: He was going out to his corn crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another larg ear which he was dragging behind him

Friday, a gentleman living in Leeton, Ga., had his eye-glasses yanked from his nose and devoured by a mule. \A witness of this remarkable spectacle says the mule seemed to know of the defective vision of the goalkeeper, so waited deliberately for his approach, taking off the glasses and gulping them down as if they had been a delicious morsel of hay.

At New Philadelphia, Ohio, a huge dog in attempting to scale a high fence into a yard, missed his calculations and landed at the bottom of the well, sixty feet deep. The family thought the water rather "riley" next morning, but could not account for it. About noon the hired girl upon looking into the well discovered a pair of gleaming eyes staring at her from the bottom. Help was obtained and the dog drawn up. He was in the well about fifteen hours, and kept alive by swimming all the time.

A cockatoo who has seen half a century of shine and shade was presented by his master three years ago to the zoological gardens, Philadelphia. Upon his return from Europe recently the gentleman went to the gardens, and standing where the bird could see him, called him by name. The cockatoo at once recognized his voice, and flew about the cage in a state of intense excitement. When the former master went up to the cage the bird became almost frantic with joy. The door of the cage was opened and the bird at once perched upon the visitor's shoulder and performed many tricks which he had learned in the old days.

Growing Onions.

This crop was formerly regarded as a profitable one, and large quantities were grown in some localities. Within the past few years the onion maggot has proved to be a great pest to the onion, and many fields have been greatly injured or wholly destroyed, so that some farmers have become in a measure discouraged, and do not attempt to grow them as formerly. In some localities a mid-dew has injured this crop to a considerable extent. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, as a rule a good crop may be secured when all the conditions are favorable. The onion requires a rather light loamy soil made mellow by plow or spade. Formerly it was the rule to grow them on the same land many years in succession, but many of the best growers have abandoned this practice, and now change about every second or third year.

The land should be heavily manured with well rotted dressing, with wood ashes if it can be had, all of which should be turned under. The land should then be well raked over and made smooth, and as free as possible from lumps. The seed should be sown as early as possible after the soil is suitable to work. Sow in drills about fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and put the seed about half an inch deep. This work can be done with a seed sower, and the seed should be sown quite thickly so as to allow for some loss by insects. If there are too many plants left it will not be difficult to remove them, but if the land has been thoroughly enriched they may be left pretty near together—say an inch apart. No weeds should be allowed to grow. The work of keeping them down can be mostly done with a scuffle hoe, and very rapidly too.

There are many varieties, but one of the best, if not the very best, is the Danvers yellow, a variety that is largely cultivated in Essex county and has sold well in Boston mark.t. The large red and silver skin are sorts that do well and find a ready market, but still we give the preference to the Danvers. These varieties should yield under good cultivation six to eight hundred bushels to the acre, and sell from seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel. We know of nothing that can be used that will effectually prevent the ravages of the maggot or mildew. One must take the chances. We know of few more profitable crops than the onion.—*J. F. C. Hyde.*

Household Hints.

To Wash Red Table Linen.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax (borax sets the color); wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade; iron when almost dry.

To Clean Old Clothes.—The most effective way, without injury to the clothes by scrubbing, is to steep them in warm water for about half an hour, and use borax soap, rubbing it well on the most soiled parts; wash well in hot water and rinse two or times well. The clothes will be whiter and weeter than by any other soap.

Moths in Carpets.—Moths will work in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

To Cleanse Lace and Embroidered Muslin Curtains.—Wash them carefully, rinse thoroughly, and starch them. Then have two narrow boards, as long or longer than the curtains, with strips of cloth or wide tape tacked on their entire length. Place them out of doors on chairs, as you would quilting frames, and carefully pin the wet curtains between, stretching it until it is entirely smooth. Every point and scallop should be pulled in shape and fastened down. When one curtain is dry fill its place with another. This method of drying them is better than pinning them to a sheet fastened to the carpet on the floor. Drying in the open air, then are cleaner and sweeter.

How the Ute Indians Live.

The Utes, who massacred Agent Meeker in Colorado, live principally on bread and meat. When they can't get bread they live on meat, and when they can't get meat they live on bread. When they have a great quantity of provisions on hand they eat it all up before getting any more. The same is true when they have a small quantity on hand. They are dirty. They are even very dirty. Their meat is general y permitted to lie about on the ground or any place. Each Indian family possesses any number of dogs, from eight to fifteen, and these animals help themselves to the meat. After they have satisfied themselves, and when the Indians become hungry, they cut out of this same piece on which the dogs feed. They generally boil their meat, but sometimes they broil it. They put it in water and let it remain only a few minutes, just long enough to heat, when they take it out and begin to eat. They use the same water and same pai for boiling over and over again until the water becomes a perfect slime of filth. One pot generally does service for the entire family. This particular pot is a frying pan. When the Utes get out of bed they wash their faces and bathe the baby in it, after which they bake the bread and boil the meat. Then they eat out of the vessel, and then the dogs lick up the leavings. They clothe themselves with the skins of animals or with blankets. They generally take a blanket or skin and cut a hole in the middle of it and throw it over their heads, cutting arm-holes and fastening the garment at the waist with a wide belt, while they close up the neck with a buckskin string. When the garment wears out they cut the string and let it drop, but not before. Sometimes the Indians will wear as many as five of these garments at a time, always keeping the cleanest one on the outside.

Historical Facts of Interest.

Cards were invented in France in 1390.

France abolished the slave trade, so far as in her power, in 1815.

Windmills were first known in Spain, France and Germany in 1299.

Crucifixion, as a criminal punishment, was very common four or five hundred years B. C.

The first building of the Egyptian pyramids is supposed to have been about 1500 years before Christ.

Excess in dress was restrained by law in England under Edward IV., 1465, and again in the reign of Elizabeth in 1574

No wine was produced in France in the time of the Roman occupancy. The use of making wine was produced from India.

Alabama was originally a portion of Georgia. It was admitted into the Union in 1820, with a population of 128,000.

Sir John Chardin, in his "Travels in Persia," says that the Persians smoked tobacco long before the discovery of America.

The Habeas Corpus—the people's writ of right, passed for the security of individual right—was made a law May 27, 1679.

Wheat sufficient for the food of one hundred men for one day, was worth but one shilling in the year 1130, and a sheep cost but fourpence.

The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage 264 years before Christ. It lasted twenty-three years.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD Recipes.

Indian Muffins.—Two cupfuls of sweet milk, butter the size of an egg, two small teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of sugar, a beaten egg, two cupfuls of flour, and a half cupful of Indian meal, and a little salt; bake in gem pans, and serve hot.

Mashed Potatoes.—Boil the potatoes and mash them with a potato masher. Take milk in quantity to the potatoes you have and put it in the fire to warm, with a large piece of butter in it. Let them get thoroughly warmed together and stir into the potatoes.

Raisin Pie.—Take one pound of raisins; turn over them one quart of boiling water. Keep adding, so there will be one quart when done. Grate the rind of one lemon into a cup of sugar, then add three teaspoonfuls of flour and one egg; mix well together. Turn the raisins over the mixture, stirring the while. This makes three pies. Bake as other pies.

Scrap Pudding.—Put scraps of bread, crust and crumb, into a bowl, with sufficient milk to cover them well. Cover with a plate, and put it into the oven to soak for about half an hour. Take it out and mash the bread with a fork till it is a pulp; then add a handful of raisins and as many currants, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, half a cup of milk, some candied lemon peel, and one egg. Stir it up well, grease a pudding dish, and pour the pudding in. Grate over a little nutmeg, put it into a moderate oven, and let it bake for an hour and a half.

Dolly Varden Cake.—Take four eggs (do not beat whites separately), two cups of sugar, half cup of butter. Beat these together for half an hour; add one cup sweet milk, three cups sifted flour, one teaspoon of cream tartar, half teaspoon soda. Divide the batter in half; add to one half of batter one cup seeded raisins, one half cup of currants, one teaspoon cinnamon, one grated nutmeg. Bake in layers. Put together with icing, alternating the light and dark layers. Flavor the white batter with lemon.

Beef Soup.—Three pounds beef, three carrots, one turnip, one bunch of celery, four onions, two bunches of leeks, tablespoon of salt, pepper to taste; cut the meat into pieces the size of an egg; vegetables to be washed, scraped, and cut into small pieces; put all into a large saucepan, with four or five quarts of water; boil very gently one whole day; let it stand all night; carefully take off the fat next day; add one pinch of cayenne pepper; make the soup boiling hot and serve.

From Country to City.

Dr. Holland has an article in *Scribner* suggested by a letter inquiring the country chance for a young man in the country to make his way in New York. "Every to make his way in New York, with country associations," Dr. Holland says, "is applied to for information and counsel with regard to such a 'change of base,' and the matter seems worth the few words a careful and candid observer may have to say about it."

After looking into the various causes which influence people in the country to seek removal to the city, Dr. Holland says: Now, it has probably surprised most inquirers to receive uniformly discouraging answers to their questions. For, indeed, no man knows the trials of city life but those who have left quiet homes in the country and tried it. The great trial that every man from the country experiences on coming to the city, even supposing he has found employment, or gone into business, relates to his home. His thousand dollars a year, which in the country would give him a snug little house and comfortable provisior, would get him in the city only a small room in a boarding-house. The two thousand dollars that would give him something more than a comfortable home in the country, would give him in the city only a better boarding-house. The three thousand dollars that would give him in the country a fair establishment, with horses for his convenience and amusement, would in the city only give him a small 'flat' in a crowded apartment-house, and the five thousand dollars in the country that would give him the surroundings of a nabob, would only pay the rent of a house on Fifth avenue. The country rich man can live splendidly on from five to ten thousand dollars a year, while the city rich man spends from twenty thousand to fifty thousand dollars a year. City incomes look large, but relatively to city expenses they are no larger than the country incomes. The man who lives in the city has experienced the remedieless drain upon his purse of the life which he lives, and feels that the risk which a business man runs of coming into unknown circumstances is very great. He feels that unless his country friend knows just how he is going to meet that drain, he will be safer where he is. City life is naturally merciless. It has to take care of itself, and has all it can do to meet its own wants. If a man from the country comes into it, and fails, he must go to the wall. Friends cannot save him. A city looks coolly upon a catastrophe of this kind, for it is an every-day affair and the victim knows perfectly well that he can neither help himself nor get anybody else to help him. So the city friend, knowing the risks and the needs of city life, dreads to see any country friend undertake them. Then, too, the faithful records of city life shows that the chances are largely against financial success in it.

The man of society who is attracted from the country to the city usually fails to calculate his own insignificance when he encounters numbers. The man of social consideration in the country needs only to go to the city to find so many heads above his own that he is counted of no value whatever. "Who is he?" "What is he?" and "What has he done?" are questions that need to be satisfactorily answered before he will be accepted, and even then he will need to become a positive force of some sort in society to maintain his position. City society is full of bright and positive men and women, and the man and woman from the country bring none of their old prestige with them to help them through.

To sum up what the city mannually feels in regard to the coming of his country acquaintances to the city, it would be not far from this, viz.:

1st. The chances for wealth are as great, practically, in the countryas in the city, and the expenses of living and the risks of disaster much less.

2d. The additions of city life and the struggles to get hold of business and salaried work are fearful. No man should come to the city unless he knows what he is going to do, or has money enough in his hands to take care of himself until he gets a living position or becomes satisfied that he cannot get one. Even to-day, with the evidences of renewed prosperity all around us, there are probably ten applications on file for every desirable place, and no man living here could help a friend to a place unless he could create one.

3d. That the social privileges of the city may be greater, while the opportunities of social distinction and the probabilities of social consideration are much less than they are in the country.

4th. That in many respects there is nothing in the city that can compensate for the pure pleasures of country scenery and country life and neighborhood associations.

5th. That a city man's dream of the future, particularly if he ever lives in the country, is always of the country and the soil. He longs to leave the noise and fight all behind him, and go back to his country home to enjoy he money he may have won.

How Russian Wolves Capture Wild Horses.

Whenever wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness the ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, the wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting, are looking on at a distance. After some time spent this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches become very interesting; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstrings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to the throat, the other to the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round, without attempting a defense. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are then cut, and in half the time I have been describing it the horse is on its side; its struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers-on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectful distance, until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

At a Spanish Bull Fight.

Cucharra, of Puerto Santa Maria, is the matador. Majestically he strides toward the governor's box, stoops in obeisance, and in a loud voice makes proclamation: "I pledge myself to Puerto Santa Maria and all its society and to the people of Madrid, and now I am ready to kill this vile beast, if the vile beast cannot kill me." He removes his turban, and, with a graceful jerk with his right hand from behind his back over his left shoulder, flings it into the governor's box, as gage of his boasted prowess. He takes his straight keen-tempered sword and his cloak of offensive scarlet, and advances toward the bull. Now is the supreme trial, and now is the time when men let their lighted cigarettes drop from their mouths and clinch their teeth; now is the time when women close their fans and draw long breaths. Cucharra faces Toro at a yard's distance. They regard each other. Cucharra hides his sword under his cloak, and presents it to the bull. Toro lowers his head, shuts his eyes and charges, but the toreador gracefully slips aside and saves his life by a turn of the heel. Three times he repeats the feat of this iriksome pirouette; but woe is him if he is a second too late in his movements, or if the soil is treacherous. The fourth time, as the bull lowers his head, Cucharra lifts himself on his toes, and with one sure swift blow plunges the blade, almost to the hilt, in the spine of his antagonist. The bull stands still; there is a shout of bravo; the bull still stands, ten seconds, twenty, thirty; there is a howl of disappointment; but Cucharra gazes contemptuously around; he knows he has done his work well, and, my faith, he has. Toro quivers and drops, and Cucharra plants a foot on the neck of his prostrate enemy. The bull has died of internal hemorrhage; not a drop of blood has distilled from his mouth. Bravo, Cucharra! This death at the first thrust—death without the dropping of the crimson fluid from the mouth—is the artistic death. When the sword pierces at the wrong spot, is displaced by the shaking of the bull, and sent flying, gore-wet, through the air, it is awkward workmanship. But Toro showed *mucho fuego* before he was so prettily pierced in the medulla. Bravo, Toro! And now the cachetero stoops over him, and with one dig of his sharp knife in the neck, makes assurance doubly sure. The team of mules trot in, and trot out again with the dead champion at its heels; and the urchins outside are dancing on his carcass as the drums and symbals proclaim the entrance of a second bull into the enthusiastic circle.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

One Frog that is Poisonous.

"No frog, so far as yet known," says a recent work of some authority, "possesses any poison organs." On the contrary, M. Andre, who was charged with a scientific expedition to South America in 1875-6, has recently published an account of a frog found in the northwest part of that continent which carries one of the most virulent poisons known. It is called neacra by the Choco Indians of the region between the Bay of Buenaventura and the Isthmus of Darien, who use its poison for their arrows. The animal is small, slender and very agile; is of a bright yellow color on the upper part of the body, while legs and abdomen are black. The Choco Indians blow their arrows from a long tube. When in quest of the frog for its poison they cover their hands with leaves to prevent contact with the skin. Having caught the animal (an operation of some difficulty) they put it in a piece of bamboo. On reaching their camp they light a fire, and when the wood is well lighted the frog is carefully fixed by means of a fine splint passed through the mouth and the hind legs. The splint is turned round above the burning embers. The skin of the frog swells and presently bursts, giving out a yellowish, acrid liquid, in which the points of the arrows are immediately dipped. It is said, though this is different to believe, that animal does not always die in this process, and it is then restored to its native woods to be victimized, possibly, on as after occasion. When the Chocos wish to prepare a large quantity of the poison, they rig up an apparatus consisting of three rods of bamboo, forming a tripod. A fire is lit in the middle, the frog is suspended over it, and a plate or piece of fiber, and when its heated body is covered with an exudation of poison one of the women holds a little earthern dish below to collect the liquid, which is carefully preserved, and after some time acquires a solid consistency, like curare. The Indians dip their arrows in it before it is completely solidified, and often carry some of it at their belts. The effects of the poison are pretty similar to those of curare. They are not when the substance is passed into the stomach, and when it is introduced into the blood a temporary paralysis ensues, lasting long enough to kill by asphyxia. When a bird is pricked with one of these darts, even though prepared several years before, it soon pants and trembles, giving a thick saliva from the mouth, and in four minutes is dead. No counter-agent of the poison is known.—*London Times.*

New York City's Births and Deaths.

The annual report of the registrar of vital statistics presents some valuable data for the consideration of students of social science. It appears, to begin with, that the death-rate in this city is 25.8 per 1,000—the estimated population being in round numbers 1,100,000. The total mortality in 1879 has been 28,224, which is an increase of about 1,200 over 1878, and about 2,000 more than in 1877. Offsetting this increase against the growth of population in 1877, 1878, and 1879, the result is a satisfactory exhibit; for while the population increases in the average proportion of 18,000 to 20,000 annually, the number of deaths does not grow in an equal ratio, although more than one half (14,975) of the mortality of the past year occurred in the tenement houses—a class of buildings which the board of health has begun to take effectively in hand since the passage of the amended law which gives that body plenary powers. Presented in more compact form, therefore, the figures show that the mortality has increased by an annual average of about 1,500, while the population has expanded at the annual average rate of about 19,000. Turning to the statistics of births, however, the exhibit is of a different character from that of the deaths. The total number of births recorded was 25,231, or 3,000 less than the deaths, and in nearly one-half the whole number both parents were of foreign birth. The list of marriages shows some other curious results. The total of the marriages this year is 8,402, but the native-born counted less than one-half of this number. Twenty-five per cent. of the newly married were German, and the Irish, who constitute nineteen per cent of the population of the city, are represented in the marriage-lists by only nine and a half per cent. of the aggregate.

It is therefore evident, alike from the records of the births, the marriages, and notably the deaths, that the alien element in this city is rapidly increasing and becoming permanent, and that the German race preponderates. New York is always been cosmopolitan, but it is evidently undergoing some surprising changes which will form the subject of one interesting speculations. — *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Learn About the Pulse.

Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case.

Parents should know the health pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven, about eight; and from twenty to sixty years, is venty beats a minute, declining to to at four-score. A healthful grown person's pulse beats seventy times a minute; there may be good health down to fifty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there is a disease; the machine is taking itself out; there is a fever of inflamation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is over seventy, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 to 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough the lungs are affected. There are, however, peculiar constitutions in which the pulse may be over seventy in health.

Wells its thousands, but a cough its tens of thousands; Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, always kills a cough. Price only 25 cents bottle.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

At a little before six o'clock in the morning dames were discovered issuing from the Turn Halle, on East Fourth street, New York. Sixteen persons—the lessee of the building, janitor, servants and others—were asleep in the upper story of the building, from which there was no mode of exit to the rout; and as the flames swept up the one broad stairway that led to the street the inmates were cut off from escape in every direction. Henry Gehweiler, Theresa Ehrhardt and a servant girl named Rosa jumped or fell to the ground from the fourth story; the first two were instantly killed, and the third died in the hospital. Willie Geib, aged ten, and Louis Schmitt, aged thirty, were suffocated, and several other men and women were injured more or less severely.

S. V. White, receiver of the suspended Grocers' Bank, of New York, has caused the arrest of J. Lloyd Haigh, a wire manufacturer and principal debtor to the institution, for forgeries committed upon it to the probable extent of $125,000.

The New York legislature organized by the election of General Sharpe, the Republican candidate, to the speakership of the house, and the reception of Governor Corneli's message. In the senate all the Republican caucus nominees for officers were elected.

General Prado, the deposed president of Peru, arrived in New York a few days ago. He told a reporter that he did not know of the change of government in Peru until his arrival in New York.

Seven persons in all have lost their lives by the Turn Halle fire in New York, and six by the celluloid explosion in Newark, N. J.

The annual sale of pews in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, netted $40,289, the highest single price paid for a pew being $500.

Much confusion prevailed at the opening of the Maine legislature, which was organized in both branches by the "Fusionists," ex-Congressman Hale being the only Republican who took part in the organization of the house. Mr. Hale made the point several times that there was no quorum, but each time was overruled. Governor Garcelon qualified the members, after which he announced that seventy-six representatives, being a quorum, had taken the necessary oaths and formed the regular and duly-constituted house of representatives. The governor then said that he would lay before the house the opinion of the supreme court and the petitions of gentlemen from certain cities claiming seats, and would ask that the documents be carefully considered. A speaker, clerk and secretary were then elected, Mr. Hale raising the point that a quorum had not voted, after which he presented the protest of members who had not received certificates, and made a speech in favor of seating them. The matter was referred to the committee on elections. Mr. Dickey saying the supreme court had nothing to do with the action of the legislature. In the senate the senators were called to order by the secretary of the last senate, and prayer were offered by the Rev. Samuel Upjohn. A protest from the Republican members against the proceedings was read by Senator Locke, but the secretary refused to entertain the motion to put certain gentlemen on the roll, and the senators then qualified before the governor and elected John D. Lamson president, the Republicans refusing to vote or to serve on committees.

New York business circles have been profoundly stirred by the defalcation and suicide of Benjamin C. Bogert, treasurer of the Produce Exchange and a merchant who had been looked upon for the last twenty-five years as a model of promptitude and integrity. The discovery of the defalcation was accidental. Hearing that the stock of the bank in which Mr. Bogert kept his account as treasurer was selling at a low figure, the trustees of the Produce Exchange ordered the withdrawal of a balance of $31,500 which Mr. Bogert's book showed to have been deposited there. Mr. Bogert not being at hand, the president of the Exchange, accompanied by others of the trustees, called at the bank and drew a check for $25,000, when they were astounded to learn that there was only a balance of $3.0 to Mr. Bogert's credit. Mr. Bogert's residence was in Hackensack, N. J., but the night preceding the discovery of his defalcation he spent at a house in New York, and on the following day he died there very suddenly. The coroner's inquest disclosed that he had bought and swallowed a dose of laudanum.

The following communication was sent to the Maine senate by James D. Lamson, who had been elected president of that body by the Fusionists: "I have the honor to announce that, by a careful examination of the constitution, as interpreted by the supreme court, in view of the fact that the office of governor has become vacant, it becomes my imperative duty, as president of the senate, to exercise the office of governor until another governor is qualified. It therefore becomes my duty to inform your honorable body that, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and in obedience to the imperative mandates of that instrument, I have assumed the office of governor for the time being. The exercise of executive functions being inconsistent with my further acting as president of the senate, I cannot, in the meantime, discharge the duties of the presiding officer of your honorable body."

Frank Leslie, the well-known pictorial newspaper publisher, died in New York a few days ago from an affection of the throat. He was born in England in 1821, and his real name was Carter, "Frank Leslie" being an artistic pseudonym chosen when the wearer began his career as an artist, and it was also the name which he afterward adopted in this country by perm ission of the New York legislature. He began life in this country as an engraver, and for the last twenty-five years has been prominently before the reading public as a publisher of illustrated newspapers and magazines.

William Winckle, proprietor of the New York Tarn hall, died in hospital from the effects of injuries received when his place burned down. He makes the eighth victim of that fire.

The tolls on the New York canals in 1879 were $941,542.22. The total miles of boats cleared were 8,226,947.

Sexton, the billiard champion, was defeated in a match game in New York by Schaefer who made 600 points to his opponent's 585.

Western and Southern States.

At the caucus of Republican members of the Ohio Legislature Congressman Garfield was unanimously nominated as the party's candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Thurman, whose term expires in 1881. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

Governor Cobb, of Alabama, has appointed Lake Prior, of Athens, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Houston. Mr. Prior was the law partner of the late Senator Houston, and has never before held office.

A dispatch from Los Animos, Col., confirms the horrible rumor that the Meeker women were outraged while in the custody of the Ute Indians. This fact was given with details to the commission of investigation, but the women begged that it be not made public. Mrs. Meeker now confirms a letter telling the whole story, from which it appears that the choice was given them of submitting to the designs of their captors or of suffering death. The examination further disclosed that the three women were permitted as a last alternative, with the exception of Mrs. Meeker, to choose from among the chiefs who should live with them during their captivity following the massacre at the agency. Twelve Ute Indians, on their way to Washington under escort of a small body of troops, were pelted with stones at Pueblo, Col., and an organized movement to lynch them was set on foot by indignant miners, but cooler counsels eventually prevailed.

At San Francisco, Cal., the two-story frame dwelling occupied by Daniel Hoskins, his wife and five children, caught fire during the absence of Mr. Hoskins, and before the fire could be subdued Mrs. Hoskins, Annie, aged eighteen, Eddie, aged four, and an infant daughter were burned to death.

Allan Mathias (colored) was hanged in the jail yard at Wilmington, N. C., for the murder of Ruben Herring (also colored) in September, 1878; and on the same day "General" H. Webb, a lawless character, was hanged at Hillsville, Va., for the murder of Joshua Nestor, his father-in-law, a farmer, eighty-six years old.

There is a grain blockade of prodigious proportions at Chicago. The elevators of the city, which contain a total of 16,000,000 bushels, are almost filled, and several railroad companies are refusing to receive grain for the Chicago market, because when it arrives there are no accommodations for it.

The people of Logan county, Ohio, are greatly excited over a case of grave robbery, the body of Theodore Jones, buried on a farm, having been stolen from its resting place and carried away. Rewards of $70 for the apprehension of the body snatchers have been offered.

From Washington.

The United States consul-general at Montreal reports to the State department that Canadian trade with Great Britain has decreased, while with the United States it has increased nearly $2,000,000 during the last year. The effect of the new tariff, in the opinion of the Canadian authorities, will be to reverse the above results.

Secretary Schurz has recommended to the House an appropriation of $500 to purchase the first patent ever issued in this country. Accompanying it was a letter from E. T. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, the present possessor of the document, in which he says it was issued at New York, July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins, of Philadelphia, for an improvement in making potash and pearl ash. It is written on a sheet of parchment in a round, old-fashioned hand, signed by George Washington, and certified by Ed. Randolph, attorney-general, as being conformable to the act of Congress to promote the useful arts, and its delivery to the grantee is certified by Thomas Jefferson, with the seal of the United States.

T. H. Murch, Congressman from Maine, was made chairman of the National Greenback-Labor conference, held in Washington. About 125 delegates were present, and the conference was addressed on the second day by Congressman Weaver, of Iowa, and Denis Kearney, the California labor agitator. A preamble affirming the principles of the party was passed and a call issued to hold the national convention of the party at Chicago, June 9, 1880.

The delegation of Ute Indians, consisting of Chief Ouray, his squaw Chipeta, and eleven other prominent Utes, arrived in Washington the other day.

Foreign News.

The survey for De Lesseps' canal across the Isthmus of Panama has been commenced. Only one American engineer will be employed on it. The press of Panama is quite defiant in tone toward the United States. The Panama *Star and Herald*, in an article on the action of the United States Congress concerning the canal, says that there are only two things to be considered in connection with the enterprise—the money to build the canal and the local consent of the government of New Grenada, and that the assumption of any control over the matter by the United States is arrogant and outrageous. Meanwhile it is said that General Grant has expressed his warmest sympathies with the movement looking toward the building of a canal across Nicaragua—the route favored by Americans.

Dispatches from Connemara, Ireland, state that while a number of bailiffs were proceeding with the work of serving ejectment papers upon several tenants of the district, under the protection of a detachment of constabulary, a large company of tenantry assembled and finally attacked the bailiffs, after giving them notice of their purpose to do so unless they ceased attempting to serve the papers. The bailiffs called for help upon the constabulary, who at first fired upon the people and then charged upon them with fixed bayonets, wounding a large number, some of them, it is believed, fatally. The crowd retreated, but continued throwing missiles and firing scattering shots at the constabulary from behind natural defenses by the hedges. Great excitement prevailed throughout the district, and further disturbances were feared.

Advices from Southern Russia report an epidemic of diphtheria in several provinces. In the province of Pultava about 21,000 persons have died of the disease in the last three years.

President Daza, of Bolivia, has been deposed and has fled.

Russia is reported to be making great military preparations on the German frontier, and her movements in that direction are regarded as significant of a coming war with Germany.

The health of the Queen of Spain has received a severe shock through the attempted assassination of King Alfonso. The newly-made royal bride has been attacked with epileptic fits, to which she was not previously subject.

Forty thousand children have been subscribed in France for the purpose of raising a memorial to Eugenie's son, the late prince imperial.

A conference of farmers' clubs has been held at Mallow, Ireland, to consider the land question. Several members of parliament were present, among them Mr. William Shaw, home-rule member of the house of commons for Cork, who said that the question involved was whether a million people, who might live comfortably in Ireland, were to be driven to the poorhouse or swept away to America.

Twenty villages in Austria have been inundated by a rise in the waters of the river Vistula.

Gonzales, the would-be regicide, has written to King Alfonso, of Spain, asking to be pardoned.

A Perth dispatch reports that a duel has been fought by Baron Maythenyi and Herr Vernovay, a member of the Hungarian parliament and editor of a Hungarian political paper, in which the latter was mortally wounded by a pistol ball.

John Humphreys Parry, of London, an eminent sergeant-at-law, is dead at the age of sixty-five. The death of Mrs. Parry, from grief at the loss of her husband, is also announced.

The celebrated Krupp works at Essen, Germany, are crowded with orders from Europe and America for implements of peace as well as war.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Conkling presented petitions as follows: One from a large number of the citizens of New York State, formerly soldiers, remonstrating against the passage of the bill providing for medical examinations and the taking of testimony in pension cases; the petition of Isaac J. Covert, and other citizens of New York, asking grant of land in Texas, for the purpose of the cultivation of tea and grapes; the memorial of shipowners of New York, asking for the amendment of the law relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for a breach of revenue laws; the memorial of underwriters of New York city, asking an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in New York harbor.

Mr. Morgan announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. George S. Houston, on the last day of the year at his home in Athens, Ala., and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition from citizens of Delaware, praying for the passage of his resolution for the abolition of the compulsory legal-tender power of greenbacks, and Mr. Pendleton gave notice that he would propose an amendment to Mr. Bayard's bill, providing that greenbacks, if deprived of their legal-tender quality, shall not be available for any of the reserves required to be kept by the national banks.

Mr. Windom introduced a resolution to consider the expediency of establishing an additional executive department of the government, to be called the "Department of Agriculture and Commerce," and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced a bill establishing such a department.

Petitions of ex-soldiers for the equalization of bounties and against the passage of the bill providing for medical examination and taking of testimony in pension cases have been presented by several Senators.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition of Drexel & Co., and others, of Pennsylvania, for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of treasury notes. He said that the petition represented leading commercial, banking and shipping interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported the military academy appropriation bill, with an amendment increasing the amount for a new hospital from $10,000 to $21,618. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Ferry presented a petition of 4,673 citizens for the issue of $346,000,000 in legal-tenders, when their constitutionality shall have been decided.

House.

As soon as the House had assembled, after the holiday recess, a resolution directing the committee on Indian affairs to investigate and report upon the origin of the recent outbreak of the Indians at the White River agency was passed. Mr. Scales also reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of all correspondence, since the 1st of January, 1879, of N. C. Meeker, with the secretary of the interior or commissioner of Indian affairs; and copies of all correspondence by Governor Pitkin. Generals Hatch and Adams, and Special Agent Pollock, with the interior department, concerning the Ute Indians.

Mr. Forney laid before a letter telling the whole story, from which it appears that the House immediately adjourned, as a mark of respect to de ceased.

Mr. Coffroth has introduced a bill to regulate the payment of arrears and accrued pensions of deceased pensioners; also, amending the act of 1872, in regard to the payment of bounties; also, calling on the postmaster-general for his reasons for not complying with the law requiring him to furnish a double postal card.

A resolution has been introduced by Mr. Townsend, directing the foreign affairs committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all envoys extraordinary and ministers resident of the United States to foreign countries, and to report as soon as possible.

Mr. Hill has introduced a bill to abolish the court of claims, and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Beltzhoover, prohibiting the sale of firearms to the Indians.

Mr. Armfield from the committee on mines and mining, reported a bill concerning locations of mineral lands. It provides that, under certain conditions, any person may locate a mining claim in Colorado by marking its boundaries with at least six substantial stakes, and beginning work within ten days thereafter. Referred.

Mr. Prescott presented a communication from the Hon. Horatio Seymour, asking for the passage of a bill for the erection of a monument to General Herkimer. Referred.

Mr. Ryan has introduced a bill to aid the relief for colored emigrants, and asked for its early consideration. It provides for the admitting fee of duty of clothing and other articles destined for the relief of colored persons who have emigrated from one State to another.

Mr. Hayes has introduced a bill granting a pension to each survivor of the Mexican war who did not engage or abet in the late rebellion.

A large number of pension bills have been reported from the committee on invalid pensions and placed on the calendar.

Nothing Like Paper.

The old adage used to be, "nothing like leather." It should now be, "nothing like paper." Paper is used for almost everything. Among the things made of paper exhibited at the Berlin exhibition not long since, were paper buckets, "bronzes," urns, asphalt roofing, water cans, carpets, skirts, whole suits of clothing, jewelry, material for garden walks, window curtains, lanterns and pocket-handkerchiefs. The most striking of the many objects exhibited in this material was, perhaps, a fire-stove, with a cheerful fire burning in it. There were newly-invented railway carriages and chimney pots, flour barrels, cottage walls, roofing tiles, and bricks and dies for stamping, all made of paper. Attention has frequently been called to the value of ordinary sheets of paper as a substitute for bedclothes, or, at least, an addition to bedclothes. The idea seems to have suggested the fabrication of "blankets" from the cheap material, and if all that is said of them is true, they ought to be extensively used.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Burdette says: "A man hugs his sweetheart with all the fervor of passionate devotion; he hugs his sister with manly and respectful and earnest affection; he hugs his wife with the deepest, strongest and purest love of his manhood, but when he hugs the inanimate and irresponsive cigar store Indian—ah, there is a friendship, confidence, an appealing yearning for support and protection in his clinging embrace."

The rainfall at Panama is 194 inches annually.

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if you are subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sed